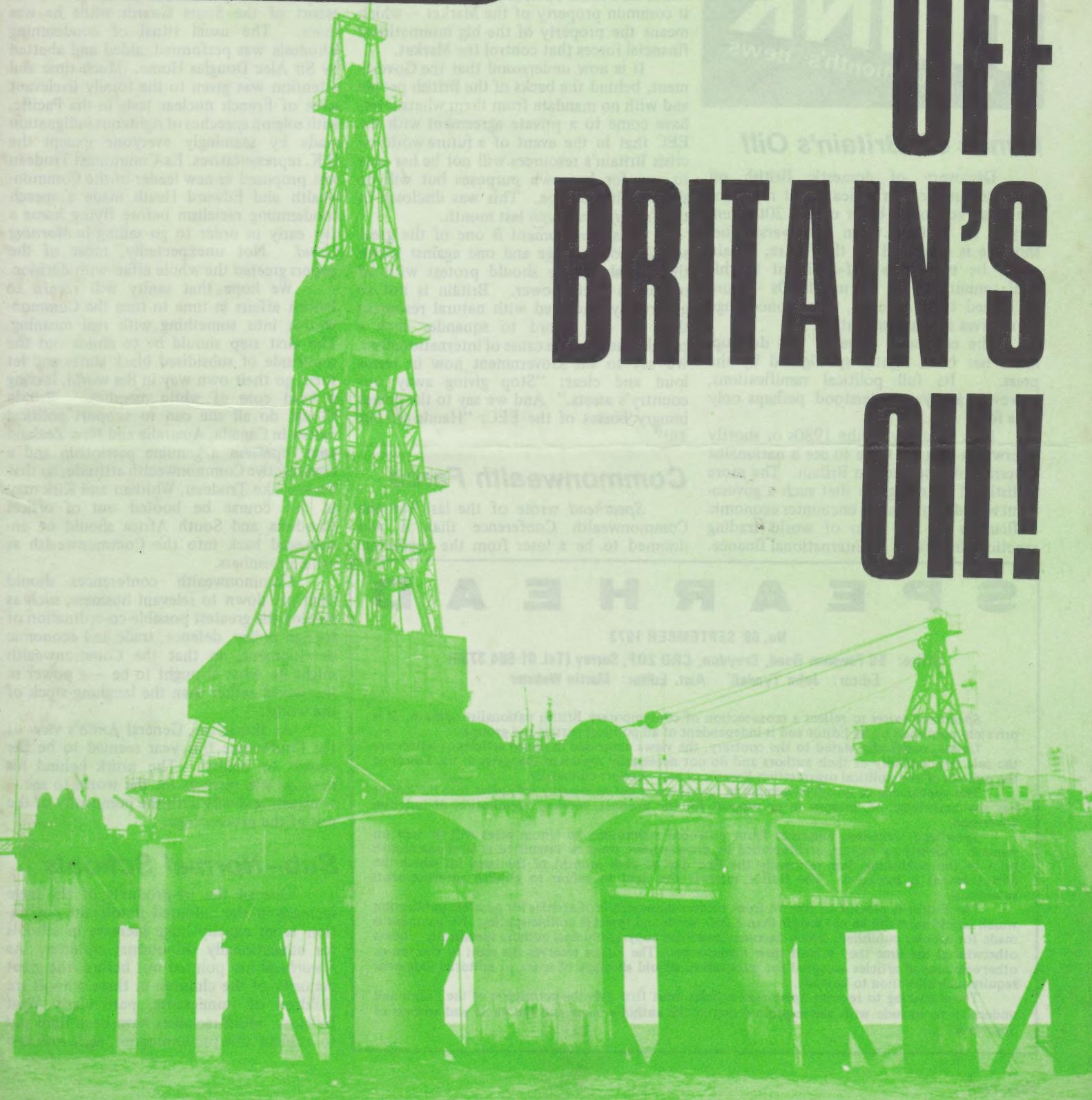


No. 68 September 1973

Spearhead

10p



**HANDS
OFF
BRITAIN'S
OIL!**

Nationalist comment

WHAT WE THINK

on the month's news

Hands off Britain's Oil!

Discovery of domestic British oil resources in the North Sea could represent the great economic boon of the 20th Century. At a time when a universal fuel shortage is predicted for the future, Britain could be two-thirds self-sufficient in this vital commodity by the mid-1980s — more so indeed than America, whose once huge oil reserves are running out.

The economic value of this development has been rightly spotlighted by the press. Its full political ramifications, however, are yet understood perhaps only by a few.

It is precisely in the 1980s or shortly afterwards that we hope to see a nationalist government instituted in Britain. The more realistic of us recognise that such a government would immediately encounter economic difficulties in the form of world trading sanctions instigated by international finance.

The trading partnerships with the Old Commonwealth which such a government would seek to renew may not be immediately realisable and would not anyway, on present evidence, go far to providing oil supplies.

In such a situation for us to be self-sufficient in the greater part of our oil needs would be an enormous blessing. This on the other hand is just what the enemies of Britain fear.

For this reason the bureaucrats of the Common Market are desperate to get their hands on Britain's North Sea oil and to make it common property of the Market — which means the property of the big international financial forces that control the Market.

It is now understood that the Government, behind the backs of the British people and with no mandate from them whatsoever, have come to a private agreement with the EEC that in the event of a future world oil crisis Britain's resources will not be her own to use for her own purposes but will be shared with Europe. This was disclosed in the *Sunday Telegraph* last month.

This development is one of the great scandals of the age and one against which the British people should protest with all means in their power. Britain is not so generously endowed with natural resources that we can afford to squander such a priceless asset in the cause of internationalism. We say to the Government now in terms loud and clear: "Stop giving away our country's assets." And we say to the power hungry bosses of the EEC: "Hands off our oil!"

Commonwealth Farce

Spearhead wrote of the last but one Commonwealth Conference that it was doomed to be a loser from the beginning.

S P E A R H E A D

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Exactly the same description will suffice for the latest Conference, held in Ottawa last month.

From start to finish, the Conference was dominated by the screams and squawks of the Afro-Asian element, encouraged here and there by white politicians of the extreme left, such as Pierre Trudeau of Canada, Gough Whitlam of Australia and Norman Kirk of New Zealand. General Amin started the ball rolling with a big micky-take, calling for a special plane to carry him to Ottawa to be provided by the Queen, along with an escort of the Scots Guards while he was there. The usual ritual of condemning Rhodesia was performed, aided and abetted by Sir Alec Douglas Home. Much time and attention was given to the totally irrelevant issue of French nuclear tests in the Pacific, with solemn speeches of righteous indignation made by seemingly everyone except the U.K. representatives. Ex-Communist Trudeau was proposed as new leader of the Commonwealth and Edward Heath made a speech condemning racism before flying home a day early in order to go sailing in *Morning Cloud*. Not unexpectedly, most of the papers greeted the whole affair with derision.

We hope that sanity will return to British affairs in time to turn the Commonwealth into something with real meaning. The first step should be to chuck out the multitude of subsidised black states and let them go their own way in the world, leaving a hard core of white members. Britain should do all she can to support political forces in Canada, Australia and New Zealand who represent a genuine patriotism and a constructive Commonwealth attitude, so that leaders like Trudeau, Whitlam and Kirk may in due course be booted out of office. Rhodesia and South Africa should be encouraged back into the Commonwealth as valued members.

Commonwealth conferences should then get down to relevant business, such as seeking the greatest possible co-ordination of foreign policy, defence, trade and economic development, so that the Commonwealth might be what it ought to be — a power in the world rather than the laughing stock of the world.

As things are, General Amin's view of the Conference this year seemed to be the closest to reality. The smirk behind his message was obvious for the world to see — contrasting vividly with the pomposity of the rest of the proceedings.

Sub-Normal Schools

One of the by-products of the huge increase in the coloured immigrant population is an equally huge increase in schools for educationally sub-normal children. As *Spearhead* has pointed out before, the great majority of the children in these schools are children of immigrants, particularly West Indians. Multi-racialists have been hard put to explain this predominance, as it makes a

mockery of their theories of racial equality.

The latest effort is quite comic. It comes from Dr. Ludwig Lowenstein, described in the press as "a senior educational psychologist." Dr. Lowenstein's theory is that children in schools for the educationally sub-normal were more likely to come from families where the parents were not interested in communicating with their children. It was in the largest families where this tended to happen, and West Indians, he said, "do tend to have large families."

Just to ensure that such a theory had nothing to do with race, the Doctor went on to say "But the same could happen to English parents with large families who are not interested in communicating with their children." Could – but normally doesn't.

He said that parents should be given special training in the rearing of children before they started a family. One wonders whether, when he did so, he had the slightest idea of the implications of his words. Did he mean that henceforth every newly married couple should undergo "training" before they were allowed to have children? If so, the imagination boggles at the thought of the huge expense involved in the setting up of training centres all over the country for millions of newly weds. Heaven preserve us from the mind-wanderings of crackpot psychologists!

Dr. Lowenstein's final word was that West Indian children "had a greater handicap than others in that they came from a different environment and had language problems." The latter is indeed news to us. All these years we have been labouring under the apparently erroneous impression that West Indians spoke English!

Voice from the Dead?

The attention which the mass media give to this or that political figure is often a shrewd guide to their motives.

Older readers will no doubt remember Sir Oswald Mosley, the leader before the war of a movement of considerable strength called British Union. There was much about British Union that was distasteful to the majority of the British public – its aping of the parades, uniforms and salutes of Continental Fascist parties and also its similarity to those parties in its adoption of the dictator principle, personified in Mosley himself. On the other hand, its economic policies had in them much realism and much that would have served Britain well. Divorced from the other trappings, these would have commended themselves to a huge section of the public. Also the British Union policy of keeping Britain out of Continental quarrels and concentrating on the development of the British Empire may in the light of subsequent history be seen by many to have been the best policy that Britain could have followed.

For proclaiming such policies Mosley put himself right beyond the pale of 'respectable' political opinion and was virtually

crucified by the mass media.

Now in the 1970s a very strange thing has happened. Mosley, no longer living in Britain and with no party of any consequence at all behind him, suddenly has started to be treated by the media with considerable respect. His book *My Life* has obtained wide circulation and reviews. Articles by him have frequently appeared in national newspapers and more than once he has been interviewed by the BBC. The latest instance of the latter was on Sunday, August 12th, in the programme *The World This Weekend*. The subject was the coming crisis in Britain and the possible need for great change in the nature of our political leadership. One would have thought that where such a subject was concerned the views of the National Front, which represents the largest radical alternative to be offered at the next General Election, would have been consulted – if it was the purpose of the BBC to consult anyone at all outside the normal field of political orthodoxy. But no! Dear old Sir Oswald, representing no relevant political force whatsoever on the contemporary scene, is given the air to state his views, while the much more relevant NF is ignored. Why?

Listening to Mosley, one does not find it difficult to supply the answer. In the most smooth and persuasive tones, he outlined his current creed, European Union, with a plausibility that Edward Heath could never match in 100 years. Whatever the 'extremism' of Mosley's past, today he stands for a policy that is definitely 'in' with the controllers of the media, while the NF policy of British nationalism is equally definitely 'out'.

What are Secret Services for?

The hue and cry over the affair of the Littlejohn brothers is touching to behold. These two men, so it appears, were infiltrated into the IRA by the British Secret Service. They were men with criminal records and the allegation is that they were encouraged to take part in a bank robbery in Dublin promoted in order to discredit the IRA and also to arrange the 'liquidation' of key IRA leaders. Predictably, the political left, with its hatred of the Secret Service, is in the forefront of the protests.

In fact there should be no outraged surprise at the fact that criminal elements have been recruited into this sort of work. It is one of the oldest facts of life in the world of espionage and counter-espionage that the sort of people suitable to undertake the often murky duties involved are not always fit candidates for the presidency of a humane society or church council. Secret services that are fastidious about the moral character and background of those who fulfill their assignments will never be very effective agents of the nations that employ them.

As for the allegation that the British Secret Service was employing men to bump off IRA leaders, that is at the time of writing unproven. But whatever the truth of the matter, that is exactly what they should be doing. We are engaged in a ruthless and vicious war with the IRA, with no holds barred. If our security services are not employing all available means to prosecute that war to a successful end, they are not doing their job properly.

Royal Rubbish

The influence of the Mountbatten family on British life has always been a baneful one, and the present Duke of Edinburgh is no exception to this.

At the Commonwealth Students' Congress in Edinburgh last month the Duke made a scathing attack on Nationalism, misquoting Dr. Johnson by saying that it was "the last refuge of the scoundrel." "Nationalism," he continued, "had produced the Nazis and the Fascists."

The Duke went on to say that Nationalism "was the negation of liberalism," and that the whole essence of liberalism is to persuade people that "one nation is not better than any other nation."

"There is tremendous political pressure for Nationalism," he said. "But let us look around the world over the past 20 or 30 years and see what it has got us."

For the Duke to blame Nationalism for producing the Fascists and Nazis just because their creed happened to embrace Nationalism (among many other things) is about as sensible as blaming internationalism for producing Communism (with its many attendant atrocities and horrors) on the grounds that Communism is an internationalist creed.

Nationalism may well be the negation of liberalism, as the Duke claims, but the way in which he made the assertion makes it seem as if he assumed that his audience accepted as axiomatic that liberalism was good for us all! In fact an increasing number of people in Britain believe the very reverse. And if it is a principle of liberalism that "no nation is better than any other" no wonder it is on the retreat before reality. Does the Duke really believe that in terms of all round national achievement Britain is no better than, say, Albania, Brazil or Lesotho? That Holland is no better than Bangla Desh, Nigeria or Cuba?

As for the question of where Nationalism has got us over the past 20 or 30 years, if the Duke's object in using this phrase is to discredit Nationalism he ought to have taken a little more care over his facts. Internationalism, not Nationalism, has governed the policies of the major nations over the past 20 or 30 years. If things are in a mess, it would be more correct to lay the blame in the Internationalist quarter.

Our opinion is that the Duke would be better advised not to insult the intelligence of audiences like this by talking such utter downright rubbish.

Why all the panic?

IS Britain this Sunday trembling on the brink of economic collapse?

The exact opposite is the truth. This country is poised on the brink of a greater prosperity than anyone now alive has ever known.

We have an export boom that is absolutely fantastic. We have never sold so many goods abroad. And because of the fall in the value of the pound we are selling at prices that no other country in the world can match—not even the Japanese.

We have a rate of inflation which is now lower than in any other European country.

We have full employment. And there are riches in abundance to come from the North Sea.

So why all the panic?

Of course people are complaining about the rise in food prices. They make their protest by putting in the Liberals at Ripon and Ely—a gesture which is about as helpful as taking prussic acid to cure a headache.

Certainly there is hardship for some.

But even after allowing for price rises the average household is still spending more on cars, colour TV, beer, and football pools than it does on food.

Hardly a reason for proclaiming a national day of mourning.

Only two things can prevent us getting through to the biggest and longest-lasting export boom in our history. One is a loss of nerve by Mr. Heath—which is unlikely.

The second is if union leaders, thwarted as they will be in their demands for free-for-all pay increases, were to lead this country into an autumn of strikes.

But if good sense prevails, then by this time next year it could be the holidaymaker with pounds in his pocket who is the rich man of Europe.

EVERYTHING'S LOVELY! DON'T COMPLAIN! DON'T ROCK THE BOAT! GO BACK TO SLEEP!

THE EXTRACT ON THE LEFT of this page is from a recent editorial in the *Sunday Express*. Some people a few years ago used to think the *Express* group to represent one of the more responsible sectors of Fleet Street journalism. One wonders what they think now.

There is no doubt about what we think. We think that this is one of the most ludicrous attempts to pull the wool over the people's eyes that has ever been made by a major national newspaper.

The politicians have been trying to kid us for years that Britain is "poised on the brink" of a great economic boom. No serious person has believed them, and indeed the boom has not come. Everybody knows that that is what our modern breed of politician has to say to keep in power.

According to 'democratic' theory, the press, however, is there to keep the politicians on their toes, to expose their falsehoods and spotlight their failures. This editorial shows how different the theory often is from the practice. The nonsense of the *Sunday Express* demonstrates quite glaringly the frantic alliance now forming between press and politicians in defence of the establishment they both serve and against the mounting anger of the British people.

The establishment—by which we mean the International Money Power, of which the City of London is the British branch—can see the writing on the wall. Massive losses at elections by both the Conservative and Labour parties reflect the mood of the people against continual national humiliation abroad, the disastrous effects of immigration and the Common Market and repeated economic failure.

Temporarily, the Liberal Party is able to fill the vacuum, not because it has any real alternative policies (not one in fifty Liberal voters has the slightest idea of what Liberal policies are) but because the voters will do anything rather than vote for Heath or Wilson, and the Liberals currently provide the biggest political machine outside the two leading parties.

But the establishment knows that the Liberal

honeymoon won't last. It is only a matter of time before the people realise that Jeremy Thorpe and Co. have nothing distinctive or new to offer. Then which way will the people vote? A clue was given at West Bromwich in May.

Hardly surprisingly, the establishment is frightened to death. All it can now do, through its obedient mouthpieces in Fleet Street and Westminster, is to try desperately to fool the people into believing that nothing is wrong, to lull the people to sleep with a combination of downright lies and sweet promises for the future.

The *Sunday Express*, faithfully echoing the establishment line, talks about an export boom. What is the use of that if imports are still much higher?

BIG DEAL!

It says we have a lower rate of inflation than some other countries. Big deal! Great consolation to the British housewife as she groans under continually rising food bills!

It says that we have full employment. That is a downright lie; there are still over a million out of work. It talks about riches in the North Sea. Fine—if we ever see them! At the moment the Common Market is claiming they are common property—meanwhile the Government is doing its best to put them under the control of American companies.

In fact this sort of journalism can only convince the blind or the stupid. The *Sunday Express* ought to remember the words of Abraham Lincoln: "You can't fool all of the people all of the time!"

Most British people realise that our national situation is truly desperate, economically and in every other way. They won't be fobbed off by soft soap from newspaper scribblers any more than from parliamentary babblers. They want new men and new policies, and they want them soon.

REPUBLICANS in Her Majesty's Dominion of Canada (to use the felicitous designation in the Canadian Privy Councillor's Oath) are attempting to remove our Monarchical heritage. Decreasing the visibility of the Crown is one of their principle methods; 'out of sight, out of mind' is their motto.

The attack on the Canadian Monarchy began in earnest in 1965 when the national flag was changed by parliamentary resolution. The historic Canadian Red Ensign, under which 2 million Canadians fought and 110,000 died in defence of freedom, with its proud symbols of the past, was replaced by a nondescript maple leaf pennant representative of nothing. It was significant that there was no plebiscite on the change; all of the opinion polls showed that a majority of Canadians desired to retain the historic flag of Canada.

The Dominion of Canada has no flag act. There are three ways of legalising legislation in Parliament; by statute, by Royal proclamation and by order-in-council. It may have been thought that Prime Minister Lester Pearson had a Flag of Canada Act in mind. Nevertheless, the result was something far different. It is clear by British and Canadian parliamentary precedent that a Royal Proclamation is always authorised by a Statute of Parliament, and it can be seen by a glance at the statute books that no such act exists. What was passed in Parliament is a resolution. A resolution is not a statute and the proclamation is therefore void. So, after examining more than 2,000 designs, months of arguing and nearly 10 years of discussion, we have no flag at all, in law.

The Canadian Red Ensign, on the other hand, which has been in existence since 1868, was made the national flag in 1945 by order-in-council. It is a flag of definite historical significance, unlike the Pearson pennant or 'maple leaf rag'. A red maple leaf is a dying symbol; it merely means that winter is coming. It is totally devoid of historical and heraldic meaning.

The dean of Canadian historians, Donald Creighton, summed up the case against the Pearson flag very well in his book, *Canada's First Century*: "The new flag, with its deliberate rejection of Canada's history and its British and French legacies, bore a disturbingly close resemblance to the flag of a new 'instant' African nation, a nation without a past and with a highly uncertain future. The exclusive reliance on the maple leaf, an heraldic symbol appropriate only to a national or provincial shield or escutcheon, revealed the committee's, and the government's poverty of invention, and their total failure to provide effective substitutes for the historical traditions they had summarily dismissed."

IMITATION OF PERUVIAN FLAG

The Pearson flag, foisted upon Canadians without their consent, is a sorry imitation of the Peruvian merchant navy flag. However, all legal action against it has been unsuccessful. The Union Jack, by parliamentary resolution, is the symbol of Canadian allegiance to the Crown and membership of the Commonwealth. Although it is supposed to fly on Dominion Government buildings on appointed days, this is rarely the case. It is evident that this parliamentary resolution was passed in order to disarm supporters of the Canadian Red Ensign. The Union Jack is the National Flag of Newfoundland. Ontario and Manitoba have Provincial Red Ensigns whereas British Columbia incorporates the Union Jack in its provincial flag. According to a British Columbia Order-in-Council, the Canadian Red Ensign, the Union Jack, the Provincial Flag, and the Pearson banner have equal status and are to be flown wherever possible. The Canadian Red Ensign still flies outside the Legislative Assembly in Victoria, B.C.

The unification of the Canadian forces, with the disappearance of the Royal Canadian Navy and the Royal Canadian Air Force was a major victory for republicanism. In 1945 the Royal Canadian Navy, ranking third in the world, was a proud member of the White Ensign Club; today there are

J. LEE-POTTER, M.A.

Oh, Canada!

green-uniformed men, soon to be given army ranks, making them little better than bus conductors. Five ranking admirals resigned over unification. The morale of the Canadian forces is at an all-time low. Several leading regiments, such as the Royal Highland Regiment of Canada (Black Watch) and Her Majesty's personal regiment, the Canadian Guards, have been disbanded. Such action is typical of an administration dominated by men who refused to fight against Hitler. For all intents and purposes, the Dominion is practically defenceless. Forced resignation of a large proportion of the officer corps has taken its toll. These changes have been carried out without any expression whatever of the public will.

CONTINUATION OF COLONIALISM

A system of 'instant' awards, the 'order of Trudeau', have been invented to replace Royal Honours. According to the Hon. Gerard Pelletier, Minister of Communications, who, like Prime Minister Trudeau, would not fight against Hitler, Commonwealth orders and decorations were 'a continuation of colonialism.' It is a national disgrace that the Victoria Cross, the ultimate in bravery, will no longer be awarded to Canadians. It is a little-known fact that there are 13 Canadian peers, 39 Canadian baronets and 9 Canadian knights, the youngest of whom, Sir Edwin Leather, aged 54, is the new Governor of Bermuda. Most of the Canadian peers and baronets, according to an article in *Heraldry in Canada*, are "very obscure on the Canadian scene." A partial list of living Canadians holding Royal Honours is found in the Canadian Honours List in the *Canadian Almanac & Directory*; it is expected that the 1974 List will be complete. It is significant that accurate lists of living holders of Royal Honours, even the George Cross, second only to the V.C., are not maintained in Ottawa. In the past, distinguished Canadians were eligible for all Royal Honours, including peerages and knighthoods; there is no national argument against their conferment on the basis of merit. The restoration of the Canadian Honours List is a necessity.

The Dominion Coat of Arms has been removed in many cases and replaced by a meaningless slash and a maple leaf. "On Her Majesty's Service" has been superseded by the idiotic "On Postal Service." The new postal vans are an imitation of U.S. ones. Her Majesty has been removed from many denominations of dollar bills and will be taken off all stamps, save the 8 cent variety, in the autumn.

The Dominion of Canada is the largest kingdom in the world. An attempt is being made to denigrate the designation 'Dominion' and to change the name of the national day from Dominion Day to Canada Day. It is obvious that there could not be a Dominion Day in a republic. It was Sir Leonard Tilley, one of the great New Brunswick Fathers of Confederation, who was responsible for the happy term 'Dominion of Canada'; his source was Psalm 72:8. 'Dominion' means lordship, sovereignty, control and the territory of a Sovereign. It is a made-in-Canada term showing our Monarchical links. As long as the British North America Act is our constitution, Canada is a Dominion.

Certain sections of the Canadian press, such as the *Toronto Daily Star* and the *Ottawa Citizen*, are vociferous in their republicanism. These newspapers are attacking the very foundations of Canada, which as the historian W. L. Morton has

pointed out, is a country built on the principle of allegiance, not revolution or 'the will of the people'. In attacking the Crown, the most distinctive Canadian institution, the republicans are attempting to destroy the Canadian identity.

Although the Trudeau administration, after the successful Royal Tour, is trying to claim the Monarchist label, actions speak louder than words. Canada is a Monarchy by choice and inheritance; as Her Majesty said in her important Toronto speech, she is "Queen of Canada and of all Canadians."

ATTACKS BY STEALTH

To make Canada a republic by legal means would require amendment of the B.N.A. Act. To do this would require the unanimous consent of the Dominion Parliament and the provincial legislatures. This would be very difficult, hence the attacks by stealth, without recourse to the people.

In 1972 the Joint Parliamentary Committee on the Constitution presented its report. If implemented, responsible government would be ended, the independence of the judiciary subverted and the door opened for a republic that would deny the people its rights. Now that Greece and Afghanistan have joined the anti-monarchist league, well over 90 per-cent of the world's republics are miserable one-party dictatorships. According to the American political scientist S. M. Lipset, author of a study of agrarian socialism in Saskatchewan, 10 of the 12 most stable democratic countries in the world, including Canada, are Monarchies.

The Trudeau Government wants to make 'O Canada' the official national anthem, with no provision for 'God Save The Queen'. At the present time both have equal status according to government policy. 'O Canada' in its commonly sung English-language version is republican to the core because it makes no mention whatever of the Crown; instead it lauds the 'pure Canada cult', so effectively demolished in *Freedom Wears A Crown* by the late John Farthing of McGill University.

The establishment of a Royal residence in the Dominion, the appointment of the Prince of Wales as the next Governor-General and the restoration of Royal Honours would increase the visibility of the Crown and thwart the menace of republicanism. There is not one rational argument which can be presented for the establishment of a republic in Canada. The appeal to history condemns every claim made by the republicans; the bankruptcy of their case is made clear by the nefarious tactics they employ. Canada has always been a Monarchy; may it, in the providence of God, always so remain!

All patriots should read

CANDOUR

The British Views Letter

founded by

A. K. Chesterton

Published by Candour Publishing Co.

Forest House, Liss Forest, Hants.

THE ATTACK ON SOUTHERN AFRICA

PART 3

AN UNHOLY ALLIANCE of world power today threatens our kinfolk in Rhodesia. While the Sino-Soviets provide financial backing and training for terrorism, the Western governments play their part by massive economic sanctions. The Rhodesian people have defiantly maintained civilisation in their country against seemingly impossible odds, and continue to resist this offensive on two fronts.

PRE-U.D.I. SUBVERSION

Founded in 1934, the first Southern Rhodesian African National Congress stated as its aim: the extension of political power for Africans. And in 1951, the A.N.C. joined forces with other political bodies with the objective of opposing the proposals for a Central African Federation. On September 12th 1957 the A.N.C. was re-formed under the presidency of Joshua Nkomo and the new organisation did not reject violence as a tactic. Consequently, after serious rioting against franchise proposals in early 1959 the Party was banned. Nkomo and his adherents then transferred their apparatus to establish a new organisation, the National Democratic Party, in 1960. In July of the same year, Rhodesian Police raided the N.D.P. offices, and documents seized confirmed the N.D.P.'s violent intentions. Further riots followed in Bulawayo and on December 9th 1961 the N.D.P. also had to be banned. Joshua Nkomo simply moved office once more and on December 17th 1961 he formed the Zimbabwe African People's Union (Z.A.P.U.). Violence increased, including petrolbomb attacks, and by October 1962 the Rhodesian Government found it necessary to outlaw Z.A.P.U.. After a year had passed, Nkomo set up yet another new party, the People's Caretaker Council, but by this time other African followers had decided his leadership was too passive and they formed the Zimbabwe African National Union (Z.A.N.U.). Inevitably this led to an escalation of the troubles and on August 26th 1964 both Z.A.N.U. and the P.C.C. were banned. The P.C.C. faded into obscurity and Joshua Nkomo was later interned. Both Z.A.N.U. and the re-formed Z.A.P.U. then set up offices-in-exile, mainly in Lusaka and Dar es Salaam, and began to campaign for assistance abroad. Plans were made for an armed attack by insurgents from outside to trigger off rioting and armed insurrection within Rhodesia. Towards this end a number of

young Africans were persuaded, intimidated or tricked into leaving the country to receive terrorist training in foreign quarters. When, after Rhodesia's Declaration of Independence, the expected internal uprising did not materialise, the exiled organisations then adopted the strategy of long-term guerilla warfare.

TERRORISM

'Zimbabwe' is the name used for Rhodesia by the terrorists and their supporters. And what Z.A.P.U. and Z.A.N.U. have in mind for the future of 'Zimbabwe' may be judged from a journalist's interview with a Mr. Silundika, Publicity Secretary and Second in Command of Z.A.P.U., "Our main aim," he said, "is to reach Salisbury. Smith and his henchmen will be hanged. Women and children? A war is a war, my friend." Another official proclaimed: "The rivers of Zimbabwe will turn red with the blood of the white settlers and their children." Having declared their intentions, the organisations proceeded to launch a series of incursions into Rhodesia. And the first clash between Rhodesian Security Forces and Z.A.N.U. terrorists occurred in April 1966. Skirmishing continued up to May 1967, when a gang of terrorists broke into a remote farmhouse at Hartley and murdered the inhabitants. Later captured by security forces and brought to trial, one of the terrorists was found to be in possession of notes from his Nanking Military College lectures. On August 8th 1967, a large group of guerillas, comprised of elements of Z.A.P.U. and the illegal South African A.N.C., crossed the border into Matebeleland. A series of bitter running battles took place in the Zambezi Valley, also in the Wankie district along the Botswana border. By the end of August 31 terrorists had been killed and 32 captured. As a result of the presence of the A.N.C., the South African Government sent units of anti-insurgency police to help Rhodesia fight the combined terror forces. The next major incursion was at the end of 1967 - by a force of over 100 guerillas, from both A.N.C. and Z.A.P.U. Their objectives were (a) to establish a series of camps in the Zambezi Valley, (b) to construct underground caches for their arms and equipment and (c) to recruit and train local tribesmen. Some months later, on March 18th 1968, the security forces made contact with the insurgents in the vicinity of Mana Pools. Initially, a number of guerillas were killed,

and with the aid of the Rhodesian Air Force the bulk of the main group was broken up and later destroyed. On July 12th 1968, several more terrorist incursions into Rhodesia began and fierce fighting took place in the Zambezi Valley. The Government figures for the total number of insurgents killed since the beginning of 1968 amounted to one hundred and eleven. Security forces also sustained casualties, though to a much lesser degree. During 1969 there was a lull in the terrorists' activities but on 16/17 January 1970, a fresh onslaught arose when guerillas raided a camp of South African Policemen and later mounted an attack on Victoria Falls Airport. For the rest of the year, up to August 1971, guerilla bands entered Rhodesia carrying out hit-and-run operations and fomenting subversion. At the beginning of 1972, the Pearce Commission started its investigations, and during this period there was no action by external terrorists. However, the organisation established for the purpose of legally opposing (successfully) the Anglo-Rhodesian Settlement proposals was Bishop Muzorewa's African National Council, in which most of the senior positions are held by ex-members of Z.A.P.U. and Z.A.N.U. On December 12th 1972, Rhodesian Army H.Q. announced that guerilla activities had resumed in the Centenary area and in the north eastern part of Rhodesia. The guerillas' latest tactic is to infiltrate small bands, which after making surprise attacks, withdraw back over the border. An attempt to combine the guerilla forces resulted in the appearance of a new group FROLIZI, and so there are now three main 'Zimbabwe' factions based in Zambia.

Their largest complex of bases is just north of Lusaka, and other complexes are at East Camp and on the outskirts of Livingstone. Of the other 38 main guerilla bases (at the time of writing) positioned throughout Zambia, six are located near the Rhodesian border at Lukusashi, Chivago, Rufunsa, Kalomo, Fagan's Farm and West Camp, and a third of the rest are within short driving distance of Rhodesia. The other bases are situated near the Zambian borders with Angola, Mozambique and South West Africa, and consequently these countries also suffer guerilla attacks. Before arriving at these transit camps, recruits are sent to Tlemcen in Algeria and Cairo in Egypt for instruction in guerilla warfare. Selected cadres are then flown to Moscow, Shanghai and Nanking for specialist training. Russia provides a large proportion of the arms, equipment and training, and Cuba, from its negro population, sends 'volunteers' (some of whom have been killed in Mozambique) but it is China that supplies most of the aid and influence. The Chinese are presently building the extensive TAN-ZAM railway from Tanzania to Zambia (financed by a £150 million interest-free loan), which could facilitate the rapid movement of troops and war material from the Chinese ships in Dar es Salaam harbour to the Zambia-Rhodesia

border. Hundreds of Chinese 'technical experts' and 'advisers', ostensibly working on the railway, are known to be resident at guerilla training camps in Tanzania. Observers say this confirms the objectives outlined in a recent Chinese Army document which stated that Africa would be the centre of the future East-West struggle. And so the battle goes on, and in Rhodesia the Territorials and Reservists have been called up. The Rhodesia-Zambia border is 385 miles long and on the southern side of the Zambezi Rhodesia's thin camouflaged line awaits the next guerilla offensive. The heat is merciless and the terrain arduous, and the security forces patrol between 15 and 25 miles a day, each man carrying equipment weighing up to 70 lbs. But the Rhodesian troops are well-armed and efficient — they have to be, for behind them are their homes and families, and they don't need to be reminded of the inscription on a captured Z.A.P.U. flag: 'All Whites must be killed. Zimbabwe must be liberated with bloodshed.'

U.N. SANCTIONS-WAR

The other half of this Unholy Alliance against Rhodesia has its headquarters at the United Nations building in New York. After Rhodesia's U.D.I. on the 11th November 1965, the Labour Government boasted that with its imposition of sanctions the Rhodesian economy would collapse "in a matter of weeks rather than months." Then, realising he had miscalculated the will of the Rhodesians, Mr. Wilson, the British Prime Minister, appealed to the U.N.O. for support. And so in Resolution S/217 of November 20th 1965, the U.N. Security Council called for Voluntary Economic Sanctions against Rhodesia. A further Resolution S/232 of December 16th 1966 imposed Selective Mandatory Sanctions. And on May 29th 1968 Resolution S/253 was passed by the Security Council imposing Comprehensive Sanctions on Rhodesia. In these resolutions the Security Council called upon member states to end all aid to Rhodesia and to boycott Rhodesian imports and prohibit exports to the country. The Security Council also set up a 'Sanctions Committee' to which member states could submit proposals. Among subsequent proposals were: The Committee should recommend that all states impose legal penalties on their nationals who seek to evade sanctions (U.S.A.); The Committee should recommend that states guard against re-exportation (via South Africa) of goods to Rhodesia (France); The Committee should recommend an extension of the Beira blockade to the other main ports of Southern Africa (African States); The Committee should recommend a complete interruption of all forms of communication to Rhodesia (U.S.S.R.); The Committee should recommend that in view of the violation of sanctions by South Africa and Portugal, the sanctions should be ex-

tended to cover those two countries (China). This Sanctions Committee is given to almost paranoid visions of 'sanctions-busting' and consequently one of its functions is 'to encourage individuals and concerned bodies in Southern Africa and elsewhere to provide information on sanctions-breaking' (i.e. spy). It also publishes a quarterly list of governments and companies found 'guilty' of sanctions violations or of 'failing to co-operate'. In U.N. publications the Rhodesian Government is always described as an 'illegal regime'; communist-backed terrorists are referred to as 'Zimbabwe freedom fighters' and the hanging of terrorists convicted of murder as "inhuman executions carried out by the illegal regime in Southern Rhodesia which flagrantly affronts the conscience of mankind". And the Security Council in Resolution S/232 also terms the Rhodesian issue as "a threat to international peace and security". The Sanctions Committee itself is made up of various countries' delegates,

Socialist and Liberal politicians clamour for an intensification of this economic war because in their present form sanctions have failed to achieve the desired effect. A few courageous individuals, notably Mr. Enoch Powell, speak up for Rhodesia and point out the futility and moral injustice of the sanctions campaign, but these are cries in the ultra-liberal wilderness of contemporary politics. So what of the British people? Probably a majority still sympathises with Rhodesia but because of the media's distorted reporting and suppression of pro-Rhodesia views, it is hard for it to focus its support. And under Britain's Conservative Government it is a criminal offence to transfer funds, organise immigration or engage in trade with Rhodesia. Officially, sanctions cost Britain £40m annually, but impartial economists estimate the overall cost to be almost £400 million. British taxpayers are also made to subsidise Zambia's re-routed economy, which in 1967 alone cost Britain £14 million. Another £500,000 was spent on establishing a radio station in Botswana to broadcast multi-racial propaganda into Rhodesia. And an undisclosed amount finances the Royal Navy's long blockade of Beira. While the Conservative Government attempts to economically strangle Rhodesia, at the same time it is using millions of pounds of the taxpayers' money to aid the Black States north of the Zambezi. Rhodesia itself approaches its eighth year of independence, and has become virtually self sufficient where imports are concerned. With a new nationalist-type economy, the manufacturing sector has grown rapidly and the total production value in 1970 stood at R \$ 290m., 50% above the 1966 level. However, due to sanctions, Rhodesia's exports have fallen considerably causing a chronic lack of foreign exchange, which, combined with the increased costs of re-routed exporting, make it a struggle for Rhodesians to pay for essential imports such as replacement stock for railways and heavy machinery for industry. Foreign investment (except South African) has dropped severely, but what foreign investment and produce there are, are supplied by Britain's trade rivals. The goods Rhodesia does manage to export go through Mozambique and South Africa. And it is an open secret that South African companies (unofficially) re-export Rhodesian products to world markets disguised as South African. Rhodesia also partially avoids the import embargo by purchasing South African imports. The Rhodesians are currently fighting back with some success; petrol rationing was lifted in May 1971 and the latest Economic Survey for 1972 shows a growth rate of 8%. Future signs are that Rhodesia will launch successive drives to increase exports for the badly needed foreign exchange. And Rhodesia's enemies will intensify and extend the sanctions curtain, with the possible U.N. seizure of ships' cargoes, and the forcing of a

Contd. overleaf



DEFENDING RHODESIA
Troops of the Rhodesian African Rifles

mostly from the Eastern Bloc, and a Mr. Rahmatalla Abdulla was Chairman throughout 1972. Proposals from the Committee are considered by the Security Council and, subject to Britain's Veto (Britain being the country which initiated sanctions), the respective resolutions are passed. When the formalities are over, all the monolithic hostility of the U.N.O. is then turned upon one small country.

ULTRA-LIBERAL WILDERNESS

In Britain every November, with monotonous regularity, Parliament re-imposes sanctions against Rhodesia. Conservative,

ATTACK ON SOUTHERN AFRICA

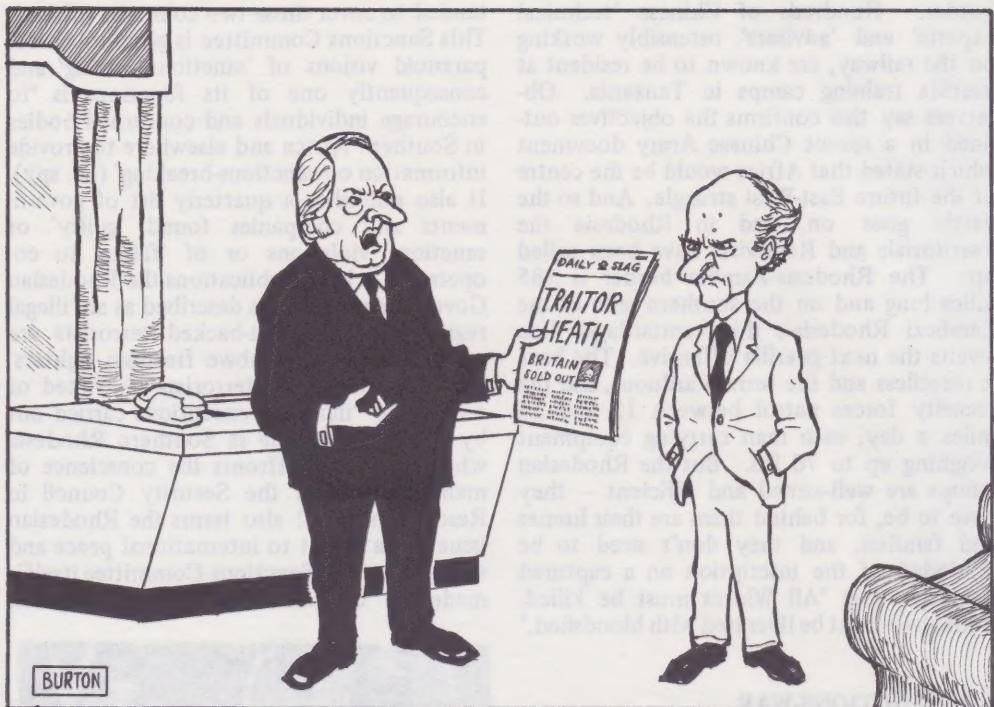
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ban on communications. If these new U.N. measures are effective, the deadlock will be broken and the whole situation could enter a more odious phase.

BATTLE FOR RHODESIA

Sanctions, which have never previously been used on the same scale, have also been the green light for the escalation of the terror campaign. Future plans include the recruitment of more American negroes (with Vietnam experience) for the 'Venceremos Brigade'. Two thousand of these Black Power fanatics have been trained in Cuba since December 1969. And a new recruitment drive was launched in the U.S. in May. Destined to fight first in Portuguese Africa, then South West Africa and Rhodesia, the Venceremos (We shall overcome) Brigade could be a formidable enemy against Rhodesia's armed forces which number less than 5,000 men. But despite future foreign intentions and present problems, the Rhodesians (once called more British than the British) still strive to improve life in their country for all races. Following Cecil Rhodes' dictum "Equal rights for all civilised men", Rhodesia's whites have given their African compatriots a freer society, a higher standard of living and a better life than Africans in Black Africa. And consequently the Rhodesian African Rifles have fought vigorously against the terrorists and foreign race-haters. The white community is now closer together, and in spite of Rhodesia's troubles morale is high, with the electorate solidly behind Mr. Ian Smith's Rhodesian Front Government. Public posters declare that Rhodesians are fighting an economic war and there is a 1940 spirit of 'No Surrender'. This same spirit was evident in the Second World War when Rhodesia sacrificed more men per head of population than any other Commonwealth country. Rhodesians also fought and died for Britain in the Boer War, First World War and Malayan Emergency. And now Rhodesia herself is under attack. What should British patriots do? Should we support the corrupt Conservative Government and leave our kinfolk to the mercies of Black Power, the U.N.O. and the Chinese? Or should we redouble our efforts and say to the enemies of Rhodesia and White Civilisation: Enough is enough! Our support for Rhodesia up to now has of necessity been small, but don't be deluded; The real fight has only just begun!

Pass on
SPEARHEAD
to your friends



So you can see, I have personal reasons for not wanting to bring back hanging.

Things you should read

A great wealth of literature is now available supporting in the main part the views expressed in Spearhead. Below we list some of the most important examples. Except where stated, these can be obtained from Nationalist Books, 50 Pawsons Road, Croydon CRO 2QF. 15p in the £ should be sent with each order to cover postage.

THE MONEY MANUFACTURERS (National Front policy pamphlet) 10p
An exposure of the present financial system and proposals for its reform.

THE CASE FOR ECONOMIC NATIONALISM (National Front policy pamphlet) 10p
An attack on the Manchester school of internationalist economics and an argument for protection and national self-sufficiency.

SIX PRINCIPLES OF BRITISH NATIONALISM (by John Tyndall) 15p
An independent booklet written before the formation of the National Front but closely in line with its outlook.

THE NEW UNHAPPY LORDS (by A. K. Chesterton) Paperback £1
Masterly exposure of the politico-financial forces that have destroyed the British Empire and undermined British world power, while working for the general elimination of national sovereignty everywhere.

WORLD REVOLUTION (by Nesta Webster) Paperback £1.80
Perhaps the best ever documented history of the political left and its conspiratorial origins.

SUICIDE OF THE WEST (by James Burnham) £3.00
A devastating demolition of the liberal-left and its main arguments by a one-time left-wing author who woke up.

THE SPECIOUS ORIGINS OF LIBERALISM (by Anthony Ludovici) £1.50
Another clinical analysis of liberal values and viewpoints in which their futility is well exposed.

RACIAL INTEGRATION (by H. B. Isherwood) Card 40p; Hard 75p
A testimony to the impracticality of the multi-racial society.

BIOLOGY OF THE RACE PROBLEM (by Professor W. C. George) 15p
One of the best scientific exposures of the myth of racial equality.

THE COLLAPSE OF BRITISH POWER (by Correlli Barnett) £5.
Devastating indictment of liberalism and its role in bringing about Britain's 20th century decline, political, industrial and military. Essential reading for anyone who seeks to reverse British trends in coming decades.

NIXON GUILTY IN WATERGATE

Reprinted with acknowledgements to ATTACK, Box 3535, Washington, D.C. 20007, U.S.A.

WITH new developments in the scandal still making headlines every other day, a year after the event, the Watergate affair is easily the news story of the century. It is also the most misrepresented and the least understood news story in recent years. The media masters have done a job of obfuscation and deliberate misdirection on Watergate which rivals in mendacity and chicanery any coverup plot hatched in the White House.

The salient facts of Watergate are that employees of the Committee to Re-elect the President (CREEP), with the active collaboration of White House and other executive-branch officials, carried out an extensive and lavishly financed programme of political espionage and sabotage, involving illegal as well as legal acts, against Richard Nixon's actual and potential opponents in the 1972 Presidential campaign. This programme culminated in the spectacular arrests by Washington police of five CREEP employees with burglar tools and illegal wiretap equipment inside the Watergate Hotel headquarters of the Democratic National Committee on the night of June 17, 1972.

Whether it will ever be judicially established that Mr. Nixon personally authorised the Watergate break-in and bugging is uncertain at this point. Abundant evidence leaves no doubt at all, however, that he authorised the general programme of "dirty tricks" of which the Watergate break-in was just one instance. Nor can there be any doubt that he specifically authorised these activities for partisan political purposes, completely apart from considerations of national security; Nixon and his close associates have too long a record of similar activities in earlier political campaigns.

Using these facts as a point of departure, the mass media have devoted an enormous amount of energy to the establishment of two myths: first, that the CREEP's programme of "dirty tricks" was a uniquely wicked enterprise, without parallels elsewhere, and, second, that the various national security activities, such as the bugging of suspected "leaks" on the staff of the National Security Council and the investigation of the Daniel Ellsberg espionage case, are in the same category as the Watergate activities and, therefore, equally reprehensible.

The only thing unique about CREEP's illegal campaign tactics is the enormous sums

of money allotted for them. Eavesdropping, bribery, and the use of paid provocateurs is old stuff in American politics, nor was the burgling of political documents unheard of prior to Watergate.

And, although both major parties have gone in heavily for crooked tactics in the past, the Democratic Party, with its control of the big-city political machines in places like Boston, New York, Chicago, and Kansas City, easily has the edge in crookedness over the Republicans. The massive stealing of votes in places like Chicago, which has occurred in every election there for years, is at least as damaging to America's democratic institutions as was the Watergate escapade. And, for sheer feloniousness, it would be hard to match the type of politics which is regularly waged by some of our large labour unions. Threats of violence, severe beatings, and even murder are the means used to ensure re-election of incumbent slates of union offices.

CROOKED SYSTEM

The fact is that American politics is basically crooked, because the System and the men in it are crooked. The media masters don't often choose to make an issue of this crookedness, because they have a vital stake in it themselves, but in the case of Watergate they have made an exception.

The media have not just reported Watergate, they have practically created it. The affair was given approximately the news coverage it deserved in the days immediately after June 17, 1972: the exposure of another sordid bit of political malfeasance, particularly interesting because of the clear links to the Presidency.

Under ordinary circumstances it would have faded from the front pages of the nation's newspapers by about the middle of August, with an occasional report of new developments in the case appearing on inside pages. A year or two later, the whole thing might have been recapitulated in a Sunday supplement.

But the media — in particular the *Washington Post* — kept the story alive by means of artificial respiration. It simply was not allowed to die a natural death, and all the chicanery of the journalistic trade was employed to build public interest in it. The

Nixon gang, of course, provided valuable, albeit inadvertent, assistance in this project by the utter ineptness of their coverup attempt.

It is interesting to consider the probable motives behind the media buildup of Watergate. One speculation is that the dogs of the controlled press, with their rabidly neo-liberal bias, have simply slipped their leashes and are now indulging themselves in an orgy of fascist-baiting. They are enjoying a lot of wild talk about totalitarian, police-state tactics and the reactionary pigs in the White House who are responsible for those tactics.

Another obvious motive is suggested by the media's deliberate blurring of the distinction between Watergate and legitimate national security activities. The press is putting a real fear of public opinion into the FBI and the CIA.

FREE HAND FOR BOLSHEVIKS

In the future they will think long and hard before peeking into someone else's files or arranging to have *el Presidente* of some



NIXON

Now more of a puppet than ever

troublesome banana republic knocked off, *a la Ngo Dinh Diem*. Consequently, various Red Guard-style media heroes, the future imitators of Daniel Ellsberg and the Berrigan brothers, will have a much freer hand in going about their destructive and treasonous business.

It is inexcusable that the CREEPers have invoked national security as a justification for their Watergate break-in, thus aiding the media pinks in their campaign of

Contd. on page 11

The Nation State: An Open Letter to Enoch Powell

Dear Mr. Powell,

Among the many welcome pronouncements that you have made in the last five years none could be more welcome than your declaration about the primacy of the Nation State made in the *Sunday Telegraph* on the 29th July, in your article "Do you want to stay British?".

In this article it seems to me that you have spotlighted as no other leading political figure has done in modern times the overriding imperative confronting our generation, and at the same time the key to almost all of what has been going wrong in Britain since the war, the imperative being the preservation of British nationhood and all that goes to sustain it, and the wrongs arising out of politicians' failure to recognise and act according to this rule.

You have, furthermore, done a service to serious political thinking in Britain by presenting the nation and nationalism as being the ideological pivot around which all opposition to the present liberal madness should revolve; nationalism, I state again, not 'capitalism' or 'conservatism' — or even 'rightism'. These terms are thought by some confused people to represent both the motive spirit of the suppressed silent majority in Britain and the chief planks of any political movement that should represent it. It is well that such confusion should be dispelled and the nation placed in its proper position of supreme priority.

As you clearly imply, we have in the post-war period been ruled by people whose wish that the nation state should no longer exist is father to the thought, and you have pointed out correctly that such news "has not reached the greater part of the world." It would be nearer the truth, you say, "to claim that nationalism is the political keynote of our time."

Exactly so! This is a truth which people whom I know have been asserting for years, but without access to the size of audience that you manage to achieve. We are certainly delighted to hear such a truth proclaimed by a person of your eminence and repute.

My purpose in writing to you now is to enquire where this takes us. Certain common ground has been established between

the movement and the people for whom I speak and the most respected national figure in the country, and it is common ground on what we believe to be the most fundamental issue of today and of the future. So far, so good. What I would now like to ask you is whether your standing on this ground — by which I mean your recognition of the overwhelming priority of the nation state, of nationalism and national sovereignty — leads you to reassess some of the things that you are on record as saying on issues not identical, but closely related, to it?

"THANK GOD FOR CAPITALISM"

I have in mind issues concerning the economy. You are by repute one who says that he thanks God for capitalism. Whether this is true or not, there can be little doubt that you are a believer, not only in the basic private enterprise principle, but in the extended principle of the greatest possible freedom for economic forces; of the free market, of international free trade, of the very minimum role of the State in economic life, of what seems to many people to be much the same economic doctrine as the Manchester liberalism of the nineteenth century, of the intellectual tradition of Adam Smith, Bentham, J. S. Mill, Ricardo and the rest of their school.

Now my question to you is whether you can in all sincerity reconcile the principle of the sovereignty of the nation state with that of the sovereignty of the private business entrepreneur, whether he be banker, industrialist, wholesaler, retailer, investor or stock-exchange or property speculator? You will surely agree with me that there are bound to be points at which the interests of the one clash with the interests of the others. When that point is reached, which interest is to prevail? I submit that to anyone who accepts the primacy of the nation state, the interest that prevails must be that interest. And if this is to be so there must be some power of law which makes it effective. That very fact must by its nature impose some limits on the freedom of economic forces to behave as they please. It is my conviction that such limits can never be adequately applied within the framework of what we

call the 'free market' or 'capitalist' economy.

Investment is a case in point. It is common knowledge that at the present time the flow of investment out of Britain is proceeding at a frightening rate — and just at the moment when British industry is starved of investment in comparison with our industrial rivals. Surely, if national considerations are paramount, and if national industrial strength is fundamental as a part of these, it must be necessary for us to have some national authority which controls investment in a way that best serves national needs.

The *laissez-faire* advocate may reply to this that freedom for investors means that investment will go where the greatest profitability lies and that this will in the long run serve the nation best. He may also say that investment out of Britain is counterbalanced by investment flowing into Britain, which doubtless would be affected if controls were imposed.

This is the theory, and the theory may well be sound. But the reality is different. Investment abroad in remote and exotic enterprises may indeed yield massive profits to the investors themselves but there is no indication that this profit is necessarily of benefit either to the working people of Britain or Britain as a nation. On the contrary, what the British people see is foreign products flooding the home market, often made in factories set up abroad by British capital — capital that might have been employed to modernise British factories or to give work to idle folk in our depressed industrial areas. On the other hand, what is the effect of foreign capital coming into Britain? It is simply to put an increasing part of British industry and commerce under foreign control. Is this compatible with the national sovereignty which you so ardently defend? If national sovereignty does not include economic sovereignty — the status of being owner of your own wealth and with the power of deciding how it shall be used — it seems to me that such sovereignty is meaningless.

CURBS ON TRADE

Then let us consider the whole question of free international trade. Whether this benefits a nation's interest or otherwise will depend on a number of things, and there is no doubt that it does benefit certain nations in certain conditions. What cannot be in dispute is that the supreme political authority of a nation, which is the body in which national sovereignty must reside, is bound to put curbs on international trade when the point is reached at which it can no longer be relied upon to benefit the nation concerned. This presupposes again the power of law to effect such curbs.

There is no doubt that from the point of view of overall national gain free trade benefitted Britain up till about the middle of the Nineteenth Century. (Whether it

benefitted all classes in Britain is another matter.) On the other hand, few will dispute that since that time — the time at which our supremacy in world markets began to recede — its benefit to us as a nation has been very mixed. It is not my purpose here to argue with you just how great that benefit has been. My point is that free trade, in the classical sense in which its champions understand it, just does not and cannot exist in the world today. While one nation may be faithful to its rules, it cannot compel others to be likewise. Every nation's free trade is restricted, if not by its own tariffs and controls, then by those of other nations. The reality of the world is that at least a substantial number of the nations within it control their trade by state intervention as national interests demand. In such a world those nations that neglect to practise such controls are going to be the losers. No nation that does not control its trade with other nations is sovereign over its economic affairs, and no nation which is not sovereign over its economic affairs is sovereign over its political affairs.

Nor must we think of free trade just in terms of its immediate economic effects. I have said that free trade brought an overall gain to Britain up to the mid-Nineteenth Century — that was in terms of immediate national financial profit. In another sense it brought in developments that nearly proved nationally disastrous in the following century. Free trade ruined our ability to feed ourselves as a nation, and this ruined ability to feed ourselves nearly resulted in national starvation through the U Boat war both in 1914–18 and 1939–45. Quite apart from times of war, the lack of a self-sufficient agriculture has at all times since it began placed limits on national sovereignty.

Likewise, free trade was found in 1914 to have resulted in the lack in Britain of certain strategically vital industries, including chemicals, certain types of weapons and scores of electrical components vital to the manufacture of explosives. Such a lack was not measured to the nation in financial profit-and-loss terms but in the much more vital terms of physical survival as a people.

ABSURD LAND PRICE SPIRAL

I could mention many more fields in which the forces of the economic 'free market' are liable to be at variance with the national interest, but for reasons of space I will just mention one. This is the absurd spiral of land prices. Here we have a perfect example of the fruits of one of the cardinal 'free market' principles — that market price should be determined by the natural interplay of supply and demand. This is a principle to which it would appear, from the excerpts of your speeches contained in the book *Freedom and Reality*, you are strongly committed.

The great trouble about the 'supply-

and-demand' principle when applied to land prices is that in the case of all countries, and none more than Britain, supply is eventually limited. The fact that nowhere has this reality been taken into account in our policies towards land prices is manifest in all the current evils of property speculation, graft, high housing costs and environmental damage. Again I say that if national sovereignty is to mean anything there must be some authority empowered to act in the national interest where these matters are concerned. This must mean some form of controls, yet it is these controls that seem to run directly contrary to your own professed economic philosophy.

I hope that you may agree with me, just on the basis of these three examples — investment, trade and land prices — that we are in territory in which two sovereignties are bound to clash: on the one hand, the sovereign power of the national state to ensure that economic forces within the nation operate to the national good; on the other hand, the sovereignty of industrial and commercial free enterprise to follow the golden road of profit without hinderance and without curb.

To my mind, if national interests are

to be paramount and if national sovereignty is to be effective there must be a power in the state which, as Spengler put it, "is above economics." By all means let us preserve private enterprise so far as it is compatible with the national priorities for which we stand. By the very nature of Western man, the dynamics of incentive and competition that this system provides are vital to the health of our economic life.

But let us appreciate the correct moral and legal basis on which private wealth should rest; it is not an absolute right deriving from divine sources, but a form of custody deriving from the nation in return for services rendered and duties fulfilled. The moment that these prerequisites are not met, the nation through its elected government must have the power to intervene in the use of private wealth — otherwise it is not sovereign in any effective sense of the word.

I should be grateful to know of your views on the general matter that I have raised. As this letter is being published in the magazine *Spearhead*, so are we willing to publish your reply without abridgement.

Yours truly,
John Tyndall

NIXON GUILTY IN WATERGATE *Contd. from page 9*

vilification of what little effective anti-communist activity our government still carries on.

It may be that some of the simple but idealistic men at the bottom of the chain of command such as Bernard Barker and his fellow Cubans who were caught inside the Watergate, actually believed the purpose of their operation was to find out about any violent demonstrations being planned by the McGovern forces which might endanger the President, but certainly no one at the top believed that. After all, part of their strategy was the deliberate provocation of violence among the McGovernites, for the sake of public opinion.

FOR ELLSBERG: TERMINATION WITH EXTREME PREJUDICE

It may be a long time before America's internal security forces regain their self-confidence and are not afraid to employ whatever tactics are necessary in their fight against the Ellsbergs and other alien enemies of the American people.

Rough police methods are not an evil in themselves; it all depends upon the motivation of those controlling the police. We cannot safeguard our liberties by handcuffing our police and internal security security agencies, for then the Ellsbergs would run unchecked.

The only thing we can do is be sure that we have honest and patriotic men in charge of the police. It is unfortunate that that is impossible under the present System.

The real reason why Watergate is being pushed so hard by the media is neither to get even for McGovern's defeat nor to hobble the FBI in its anti-subversive activities, however. It is to put Nixon in his place; it is to teach him proper humility with a few good kicks in the teeth; it is to make sure he won't give the media masters any back talk during the next three-and-one-half years.

Nixon was chosen, well before the 1972 election, as the tool with which the System would consolidate its gains of the last few years. Apparently all the Peking and Moscow summit conferences went to his head, and it seemed to his masters that he was getting a bit uppity. Now Mr. Nixon has learned the painful lesson that he who sups with the devil needs a very long spoon!

Regardless of his present discomfort, Nixon can console himself with the thought that impeachment proceedings against him are unlikely, simply because the System now has him exactly where it wants him. He is obliged to behave himself and do exactly what he is told for the remainder of his term in office, and, for that reason, he is more valuable to the System now than he ever was before Watergate.

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Concorde - A Political Tool?

AT THIS TIME there is speculation as to whether the few Concorde to be built will issue from an assembly hall at Toulouse or Bristol. For so few there can only be one assembly line and for the following reasons which I understand to be factual it will have to be at Toulouse.

By the end of 1968 and prior to the first flight of the type the French Government possessed the results of a searching technical and commercial evaluation of the aircraft. Concerning the latter point, the world scene had changed radically from that pertaining at the start of the project. On the findings a decision was taken to the effect that they would not be going beyond the terms of the existing Anglo-French 50:50 agreement. This involved the construction and testing of 001, 002, 01, 02 and two airframes for static evaluation and obtaining a Certificate of Airworthiness for the type. Since France would not be entering production arrangements, they would not get involved in sales effort nor yet orientated advertising.

The British Government was made fully aware of the decision at the time. In view of their own earlier considered withdrawal from the project, the acceptance and endorsement of the French decision would have been both logical and desirable.

Unfortunately Concorde was being used by pro-Common Market factions. It had become part of the attempted psychological conditioning of public feeling towards Europe. These people had no intention of losing such a powerful pawn. Their problem was to keep the decision secret and maintain French involvement to give an outward image of continuity.

Nothing gave the project more credence than chat about airline orders and preparations for a production programme, even if most of it had to be invented. The Official Secrets Act maintained silence but to keep the French connection there had to be something tangible in it for them. Consequently Westminster arranged to pay for fake services to be provided by the French at their request. This was to include sales teams, marketing research and all the supporting Press Relations back-up. They also guaranteed to foot the bill for production preparations and for production aircraft however many were to be produced. They even paid them to place advertisements for the aircraft when it was found they were not advertising it.

Thus so far as preparations for production of Concorde are concerned the French

are not in with Britain on a 50:50 basis, as the Government would have us believe. Instead Aerospatiale is a contractor to HMG, and has I understand held a contract for the final assembly and testing, for a long time.

The ramifications of all this are enormous. First and foremost in order to maintain the grand illusion our Government has given a lot of British Concorde workers jobs to Frenchmen and will in effect be paying them wages and our men dole. For the French it all represents very good business, an export order worth anything up to £250 million for the first 10 aircraft using donated British components and engines.

OVERWHELMING EVIDENCE

Call all this be true? On the basis of information sources I believe it to be so; there is overwhelming supporting evidence. For instance it explains why a delegation of French trade unionists presented themselves at Westminster to voice concern about their jobs. Presumably they had been told that the number of Concorde to be built depends entirely on the British Government, not Aerospatiale nor the French Government. Additionally it explains why the anti-Concorde campaign run by French opposition politicians has died. Recognising the very good business on hand, they have shut up.

Then there is what happened at the end of '68. After the decision not to go beyond the prototype stages, something had to be done about Sud Aviation. This hitherto successful constructor would henceforth be associated with a famous non-runner. To make matters worse Sud had sired it as the Super Caravelle and unsuccessfully approached every other major constructor in Europe to team-up with them. The only course was to sink Sud without trace in a new body; Aerospatiale was formed.

The astute will appreciate that the facts of the last paragraph label us nationally as aeronautical suckers. They will also see a most probable future parallel; if BAC and HS are merged, the former can be lost forever in the new concern. Of course under the cloak of streamlining the jobs will disappear. Maybe they will take a weekly collection for the British unemployed in the works at Toulouse!

By 1970 France had embarked upon the A.300 Airbus with German partners and their own Mercure programme. Normally it would have been financially, economically

and technically impossible for them to run these and the Concorde programme in full blooded manner. Comment to this effect was made in London at the time. But with Britain meeting costs and underwriting the Concorde production programme they felt safe in sinking about £70 million in Mercure and £160 million in A.300. These figures equal roughly what the first 10 Concorde represent to them as an export. In committing ourselves to these non-runners we have paid for their new airliner programmes while denying such to our own industry. Was there ever a more disgusting story? Where is all the European opportunity? Things get blacker still when it is realised that Rolls-Royce could have been saved in '71 merely



BEING BUILT AT BRISTOL
... but for how long?

by pulling back on the Olympus programme; without Concorde this engine has no future and in '71 it was known that Concorde had no future.

It is said that Air France has 4 on order and BOAC 5. It seems odd that with no official faith in the type the French company has bothered and one wonders if this is another false front. Indeed there is word about that the Air France order has not been fully signed for. In any case both airlines have officially cancelled options for further Concorde and so they stick with ridiculously small fleets. Air France could not afford to set up the necessary organisation to operate just 4 any more than BOAC could to run 5. No, these will end up with BOAC or most probably the RAF.

At approximately 11 years of age the project spans governments of both parties and shows some politicians in very unfavourable light. When the French decided not to go beyond the prototype stage the Rt. Hon. Anthony Wedgwood Benn was the appropriate minister. He went along with keeping the British public in ignorance and the plan to maintain the charade of full French participation in an expanding programme. What motivated him? Who gave

him directives?

Significant things follow from this. One concerns the curious statement he made to the House of Commons towards the end of 1972. This to the effect that he and his French opposite had reached an agreement concerning the point at which the project should be cancelled. The utterance was of too general a nature to be immediately meaningful. But what is so important is the fact that such a statement was made. Since this individual now stands as a prominent Labour anti-marketeer it is obvious he is trying to wipe his political nose clean against the sort of revelations I have made here.

As if to amplify this one notices how he is also trying to forget his old self. The media is currently referring to him as 'Tony Benn' — an entirely different name which they would not use unless specifically requested to do so.

One can appreciate why he should want to do this. As Member of Parliament for a Bristol ward he is going to face out-of-work aircraft workers. Unemployed as a result of policies he pursued whilst Minister. It is over 4½ years since HM Government were informed of the French decision and during that time millions have been squandered on a dead beat aircraft. Money that could have been expended on one or two lesser projects

that would have given a volume of bread and butter work. Concorde has been a self-imposed, 11 year long confinement for the British Aerospace Industry.

INSIPID ARRANGEMENT

With the last change of government a new and very insipid arrangement came into being. In this a Minister for Aerospace was created with a department embraced within the Department of Trade and Industry. In so many words the minister ultimately responsible is the Minister of the Department of Trade and Industry. Which makes the Minister for Aerospace a political 'fall-guy'. He appears at functions, utters all the improbables and has no real power. But his title ensures that he is asked the questions.

The first to hold office under this arrangement was Jim Corfield and one could laugh if the story concerning him were not so tragic for workers and taxpayers. As an opposition MP, he voiced complete lack of faith in Concorde. But this did not prevent him accepting the government office most closely associated with it and one in which he had to maintain a face of supreme confidence. What a personal surprise he must have had when he found the French had no

faith in its commercial future and were actually being paid for their participation beyond the prototype stage.

Came Spring '71 and I published my own report entitled 'Concorde: Airliner Or Common Market Pawn?'. In this I showed that the background to the aircraft was political and that everything being said about its prospects and possibilities were downright untruths. At the time the official price per aircraft was being quoted at about £10 million whereas my report stated not less than £21½ million. A question on this was put to Mr. Corfield in the House and he stated that my figure was entirely wrong. Since it had been derived on the basis of facts and figures known to his department, I do not know whether to accuse him of gross incompetence or something worse.

In any case my figure was correct, and within a few months the French backed me up. Since they were contractors to HM Government it interested them to get the sums right.

With a reshuffle, Mr. Corfield returned to the benches with a Knighthood. Since his Ministerial reign had been singularly inconspicuous, one can only conclude that he was given the accolade for keeping his mouth shut, and to induce him to keep it shut.

A. M. WADE

BANKING POLICY IN THE LIMELIGHT

BANK PROFITS UP BY 75–100 PER CENT

AFTER an extended period of unprecedented concern for the viability of British industry, and indeed of Britain herself, as a front-rank power, we learn that bank profits are so high that the Big Five are apologetic and that they themselves suggest the need for a re-examination of their policy in regard to high interest rates to which, together with the 30 per-cent increase in bank resources during the last year they attribute their considerable increase in profit. They suggest, in effect, a larger sharing out among their customers and no doubt shareholders.

AN OPPORTUNITY TO RE-EXAMINE THE WHOLE SYSTEM OF MONETARY SUPPLY

The present situation can be turned to good account if looked at realistically. It can break the vicious habit of arguing in circles about inflation and industrial investment. In this potentially most fruitful exercise, the banks themselves have been most helpful in highlighting the two significant factors, namely high interest rates and the mechanism of money supply, which has, by implication, got out of control. The irony of this is that the new rules under "Competition and Credit Control" have been responsible for the disastrous flood of

new money and the high interest rates.

No reasonable person wishes the banks to work without profit, and a good profit as well. But that is the right of every well-run business — the mines the railways, Rolls Royce, and Alfred Herbert. But the financial conditions provided by the banks (the Bank of England has dominated financial policy for generations and must take the responsibility, along with the Treasury) has been the negation of sense, and (shall we say it?) the negation of equity.

The privately operated banking system has had the audacity to take over the creation of money and produce it out of nothing and levy interest on it. And, not content to take a rate which the nation could, with great difficulty carry, it raised it to a penal level, thus creating galloping inflation. It can be shown that there is a correlation between bank rate and inflation. This is a natural and predictable relationship to which no reference has ever been made by the commentators, to our knowledge.

WHAT IS THE TRUE ROLE OF BANKS?

It would seem that banks play an essential role in operating the money system as a service to the people of the world, to facilitate the production of new wealth and its distribution to where it is needed. Money is not wealth, and modern money

costs nothing. It is basically a system of accountancy in which titles to wealth are registered. Money and banking are ancillary devices created by man to facilitate the real business of the world by means of which it exists, that is, the use of the world's material resources for man.

But banking is only one section of activity. It has no right to hold the rest of the world to ransom for the use of money it has been allowed to create. The only just system is for all men to obey the same rules against counterfeiting, and use the money created by the respective governments of the world.

We have seen popular respect for big business and for Government declining. We are approaching the position of where no leader's word is taken at its face value and no balance sheet is accepted as true. This is inevitably tied up with a money system so far removed from integrity which places a premium on slick methods of making money but is fast destroying money itself.

INFLATION CAN BE CURED

The State alone should create all forms of money and spend and/or lend (direct or through the banking system) at low interest to facilitate industry, and therefore the creation of real wealth, and its just distribution. In the general prosperity which would follow, the banks would partake.

STUDENTS of the power-hungry and greedy mobsters who have stripped Great Britain of its Empire, pushed it into the Common Market and plan to incorporate the whole into a One-World Government have long been fascinated by a prime agent in the process, Dr. Joseph Retinger.

In the 1960's most of what was known about this exiled Polish international traveller and organiser was supplied by *The Intelligence Digest* of the de Courcy's in Gloucestershire and by the private news bulletin of Paris-based Roger Mennevée. There are, however, two other sources, favourable to Retinger, that have published accounts of his activities.

What they reveal is very important in determining the answers to the many questions we all have concerning the future of Great Britain, as well as that of United Europe, the Atlantic Alliance and the United States.

The two sources are Denis de Rougemont, a "liberal" Catholic and John Pomian, who was Joseph Retinger's secretary in England from 1948 until Retinger's death in 1960. Denis de Rougemont's importance is that he is a member of the Bilderberg Group and was a "close friend" of Retinger (cf. Pomian).

The Bilderbergers are a semi-secret and unofficial group of international politicians, bankers, industrialists, professors and newspapermen which appear to control the important decisions for Atlantic Charter nations. The group was begun at the instigation of Joseph Retinger in May 1954, with Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands as its nominal head.

Denis de Rougemont began to reveal things about the origins of internationalist activity in Europe as early as 1948. In that year he published *L'Europe en Jeu* (Europe in the Balance), éd. de La Baconnière, Neuchâtel, Switzerland.

EUROPEAN UNIFICATION

In it he named the groups that had united in the same year at the Congress at The Hague. The Congress at The Hague "laid the broad outlines of the policy of European unification" (p.233, *J. Retinger*, by Pomian, Sussex University Press, 1972). In 1948 Denis de Rougemont simply stated that it all started in 1946 with the International Encounters at Geneva. The groups he named were:

- 1) Union européenne des Fédéralistes (pres. H. Brugmans).
- 2) United Europe Committee (pres. Winston Churchill).
- 3) Ligue indépendante de Coopération européenne (pres. Paul van Zeeland, a Belgian).
- 4) Movement Français pour l'Europe Unie (pres. Raoul Da utry).

Two groups which joined after a momentary hesitation were the Nouvelles Equipes Internationales (pretentiously

Dr. R. SQUIER-BALL

THE SINISTER ORIGINS OF UNITED EUROPE: JOSEPH RETINGER

The author is Assoc. Professor of French & German, East Stroudsbury State College, U.S.A.

Catholic) and the Max Warburg (Hamburg) initially financed (1923) Pan-Europa movement of Prince Coudenhove-Kalergi, which had a branch known in 1948 as the Union parlementaire européenne.

In 1962 Denis de Rougemont made a similar enumeration in another publication, *Les Chances de L'Europe* (same editor, published by the Centre Européen de la Culture). This time, however, Denis de Rougemont revealed in a detailed footnote to one of the essays in the book that Retinger was the key organiser behind the groups which united at the Congress of The Hague in 1948. This was an early revelation that virtually no one noticed.

What Denis de Rougemont meant in *Les Chances de L'Europe* has been very difficult to determine. Retinger possessed neither money, nor title of nobility, nor even a particularly prestigious doctorate. At close to 22 years of age, he couldn't possibly have produced the five to seven years of research needed for the French doctorat d'Etat.

Retinger lived all his life on the money and good will of such people as the very rich Count Wladyslaw Zamoyski, for whom Retinger's father was the legal advisor in Poland. Retinger's later life was financed by many other such international "angels".

The backing of these people explains perhaps why other important people entertained, befriended and cooperated with him. How Retinger could have been anything but an agent for powerful interests supporting him remains to be explained.

EMINENCE GRISE

Much of the preceding information could be painfully pieced together from various outside sources, but many questions about the inside of the internationalist movements have plagued students. Our appetite is partially satisfied by the second source on Retinger, a biography/autobiography written and edited by John Pomian: *JOSEPH RETINGER - Memoirs of our Eminence Grise*.

We learn in the foreword by Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands, the head of the Bilderberg Group, that the Bilderbergers really have existed since May 1954. It proves to us that we are not myth-makers. And in the beginning of his foreword, Prince Bernhard writes:

"Throughout history there have been many outstanding figures who, during their lifetime, were at the focus of public attention. Some had admiration and honours lavished upon them; others were despised and rejected. Their names were familiar to all; and they left their stamp on the trends and events of their day.

"But there have always been others - men whose influence was no less great, whose personalities left as deep a mark on their times, but who for all that were known only to restricted circles, often just to a 'happy few'. To the world at large, their names ring no bells. Such a man was Joseph Retinger."

Some of the holes in our knowledge which the book seems to fill (for in these matters the internationalist enemy is always ready to cover his tracks with false leads) are Retinger's real activity during World War I, where he was in the 1920's and 1930's, more about what he advocated in the Polish question in 1940-46, and how he operated in organising the Common Market (pp. 209/210), United Europe and Bilderberg meetings between 1941 and 1960.

During World War I, the enterprising young Retinger wriggled himself into being a messenger in peace negotiations between the Allies and Austria. This was relatively easy, because he already knew the fabulously wealthy Boni de Castillane from his plush Parisian student days, and while in England he had also been introduced to 10 Downing Street (Asquith, the Prime Minister) through a "journalist friend" (p. 23-35).

From reading this book on Retinger, one might get the impression that Boni de Castillane was the first person to really attempt the separate peace negotiations with Austria. My own information from those in contact with the circle of Prince Sixte and Princess Zita de Bourbon-Parme, however, indicates that they may feel they were more at the origin of the negotiations than was Boni de Castillane or such an insignificant shrimp as Joseph Retinger. That question lies open.

In the 1920's and 1930's, Pomian tells us Retinger was often in Mexico. He fell in with Mexican leftists and socialists, for whom he served as a representative abroad and whom he advised on foreign policy. The CROM (Confederation Regional Obrera Mexicana), grouped around Luis Negrete Morones, "formed a sort of benevolent secret society, and were passionately loyal to each

other and to Morones who was their recognised chief." (p. 47)

At one point he had himself "smuggled" over the American border and went to see his infamous "friend", Felix Frankfurter in Washington, D.C. Frankfurter was appointed a judge on the Supreme Court of the United States by President F. D. Roosevelt and began the modern subversion of the U.S. Constitution by interpreting it in sociological terms, instead of according to American and English legal tradition.

In the United States Retinger linked up with the Polish Legation and subsequently spent most of his time in Europe, with yearly trips to Mexico. This is where Pomian's biography of Retinger breaks down. He even confesses on page 66, "It is hard to keep track of Retinger's movements in the twenties and the early thirties . . ."

THE BETRAYAL OF POLAND: 1940-46

Retinger's Polish role during 1940-46 is clearly explained by Pomian. It is highly complex and involves as well the intentions and the role of the Polish exile leader, General Sikorski. In general, Retinger wanted to compromise with the Russians over many outstanding Polish grievances and fears. He and Sikorski were opposed by many in the Polish exile London Government.

"The opposition among the exiled Poles was due to several factors. First there was the old hereditary hatred of Russia, now freshly inflamed by recent events; secondly there was the conviction that Great Britain and America would in the end find it necessary to move against Russia; thirdly there was the attitude that preferred death in a futile struggle to a dishonourable compromise — the nationalist jingoism of the diehards." (pp. 116/117)

" . . . They were the 'anti' party, something like the pre-war Action Française in France; anti-Semitic, anti-Ukrainian, anti-Czech, anti-German, but above all, anti-Russian. Sikorski had been forced to make use of them in re-organising the Polish fighting forces, and now having staged a come-back they had a chance to avenge themselves. This, they thought, was an opportunity to smash Sikorski." (p. 118)

" . . . A coalition government was essential, though both the Soviets and the Lublin (*communist front group, my note*) Government wanted the best possible terms. Finally Mikolajczyk agreed to join . . . A few days later, on 5 July, the new Polish Government in Warsaw was recognised by the Western Allies, who, at the same time, withdrew their recognition of the London Government." (p. 195)

Thus were the Polish patriots, such as the opposition to Retinger (and perhaps to Sikorski), as well as Mikolajczyk, first used and then betrayed when their usefulness was up. Retinger had no sympathy for the anti-communists, and this must be remembered

when we proceed to the next phase of his life, the period wherein he inspired the different European unity groups to effective action.

The impression that Retinger was an anti-communist is proven false by his Mexican and particularly by his Polish machinations. He rather had an attitude of seeing higher and farther than the "petty" and "vengeful" patriots he had to deal with. His real intentions in scheming for a United Europe are therefore dubious to say the least.

There are some indications of what Retinger's attitude towards larger political, economic and cultural units than Europe were but these are left vague, probably by design. Pomian does write on page 205, "The United Nations Organisation . . . was supposed to set the pattern of a new world order. But its wings were clipped at birth as the Great Powers, whose collaboration was the pre-condition of its success, were at cross purposes . . ."

" . . . There was a realisation, particularly on the Continent, that the Nation State no longer had the strength nor the dimensions to solve any of its major problems, such as defence and economic development." (p. 205-206)

The place of England in this general picture is indicated by Sir Stafford Cripps' attitude towards Polish, Russian and British relations. Cripps was the British Ambassador in Moscow in 1941 and a collaborator of Retinger. Retinger is quoted on page 111:

"What he (*Cripps*) wanted was to make the Russian-British alliance that war would

inevitably produce, the greatest element for a stable peace and for economic cooperation on a Continental scale once the Germans had been defeated."

These quotes show that the attitude of Pomian and Retinger throughout this book is internationalist. European Unity and Atlantic Alliance goals are openly admitted. The goals of the "pro-Europeans" extend to including Russia in "European Unity". And finally, a One-World Government is assumed to be a good thing, but it was prevented from realisation in the post World War II period by the "cross purposes" of the Great Powers.

The pieces fit together, however, to show that an economically, politically and culturally unified Europe is only one step on the way to a One-World Government, in which communist Russia would not be uncomfortable. Since individual freedom/responsibility on the one hand and communism/socialism on the other hand are impossible bed fellows, the goals of the Bilderbergers and their founder appear just as deceitful and evil as those of the communists.

The Bilderberger types, however, have better chances of succeeding, since their newspapers such as the *New York Times* or the *London Times* tell us that the only possible enemies on this earth are communists and narrow-minded nationalists. The Bilderbergers mean to render "legal" their illegal but partially visible international government. They will try to establish ever more treaties, agreements and internal changes among the cooperating Great Powers.

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Letters

SIR: Your article on the Caetano visit was timely, particularly in your reference to the rules that should guide Britain's foreign policy.

From time immemorial one of the cardinal principles of statecraft is that the foreign policy of a state must be determined by one consideration above all: the political, economic and strategic interests of that state. In contrast, the foreign policy of Britain over the past half century has been determined on the face of it by the asinine criterion of our moral approval or disapproval of the way other nations conduct their affairs and perhaps in a more underlying sense by powerful vested interests within Britain, with alien loyalties, who simply use international 'morality' as a cloak for their own designs.

To use national interest as the dominant criterion of foreign policy is not to scorn all considerations of right and wrong; it is merely to show a realistic approach to world affairs. Such an approach will first recognise that Britain cannot be effective in making herself the moral judge and jury, let alone the moral policeman, of the world and that her attempts to influence the policies of nations of which she morally disapproves will be much less effective in their declared object than they will be in weakening herself. A foreign policy based on 'morality' instead of enlightened self-interest will progressively enfeeble the nation concerned, just as a company will be enfeebled by not basing its trading operations on considerations of profit first and foremost. In turn an enfeebled nation is less and less able to carry weight even in the service of its own standards of 'morality', so that its policy is self-defeating.

R. MYCROFT
London, S.W.9

SIR: As a member of the National Front I think something should be brought out in the open. The town where I live, Gateshead in Co. Durham, has been going through modernisation and slum clearance. Houses are hard to get, yet I have seen something that disgusted me — Ugandan Asians in new

council houses, and the people who have lived in Gateshead all their lives cannot get houses like that. And yet, the people of Gateshead have kept the Labour Party in all these years. What a reward for the people of Gateshead, Coloured first, Whites second!

And to top the lot, the Social Security has filled the houses with furniture, they have new Volkswagen vans and they draw unemployment benefits plus the money they make in the drapery business. This is all fact. If Britain does not wake up now the only thing that will be white will be the snow in winter.

JOHN WELSH
Gateshead, Co. Durham

SIR: So Camden Council have done the predictable: they have banned the showing of the film "England, Whose England?" at the borough's film festival.

The film, made by members of the Monday Club, has anti-immigration as its theme. Perhaps it is repugnant to Camden councillors that a film should be shown at a film festival which contains propaganda on the subject of race. If so, they are the greatest hypocrites alive, for not only at film festivals everywhere but all over the big cinema circuits we have hundreds of films which contain propaganda on the subject of race, some of it of the most blatant kind. No doubt Camden Council do not consider this repugnant — for the very good reason that the propaganda concerned is in favour of multi-racialism and

not, as with "England, Whose England?" against it.

Is this not just one more example of the selective indignation of the left?

R. BERNARD
London S.W.6

SIR: I am sick to death of Watergate, Watergate, Watergate for breakfast, lunch, dinner and supper — as it seems the intention of the BBC to feed us! In one news bulletin after another the Watergate affair is the first item to be mentioned, and it is always dealt with in tones which suggest that the British public is absolutely bursting to hear the latest news about it. Were it not for the accent of the news announcer, one could be forgiven for believing that he had tuned in by mistake to a news broadcast on an American network and not one by the British Broadcasting Corporation.

Watergate is foreign news and should be treated just like any other foreign news — not among the main items likely to be of interest to the British public.

One is tempted to wonder if there is not some ulterior purpose behind the BBC's way of treating this topic. What do other readers think?

C. L. BARCLAY
Dunsfold, Surrey

(Editor's Note: Although we have an article on the subject in this issue, so far as everyday news broadcasts are concerned we heartily agree with Mr. Barclay)

LETTER OF THE MONTH

Spearhead publishes the best letter to the press on National Front policy every month. Send your cutting to us not later than the 15th of the previous month. You could win a £1 Nationalist Books voucher. This month's winner (below) was published in the *Harrow Observer*.

'Without majority support'

Amongst the many debatable comments which have been made on the results of the two local by-elections for Harrow Council held recently, that of Mr. Anthony Grant M.P. really takes first prize.

You quote him as having stated that the results show that the people of Harrow have no time for the Labour

Party and still less for the "minority groups".

If one spends a few moments to analyse the results one finds that in Hill and Greenhill ward the Conservative was elected on the votes of 12.6 per cent of the electorate and that the combined vote of the Labour and Action Party candidates was 980, as compared with the Conservative vote of 976.

In Kenton ward the Conservative scraped home on the votes of 14.5 per cent of the electorate and the combined vote of the Labour and National Front candidates alone was 1,404, compared with the Conservative vote of 1,351. Our two new councillors can hardly claim to

have the support of the majority of their constituents!

Mr. Nicholas Cervantes-Watson thinks that the performance of the two "extremist" groups is very worrying and that the British people seem to be losing their tolerance. If he would care to do so he would be very welcome to attend the next meeting of the Harrow Branch of the National Front, where he will have the opportunity of telling our supporters why he thinks they are "extremists".

A. J. HEATH
Press Officer,
Harrow Branch,
National Front.
25, Clonard Way,
Hatch End.

Trouble shooting

Asian Immigrant Disease Menace

Between 1960 and about 1967 there was a marked downward trend in the incidence of tuberculosis in Britain, but since 1968 a large number of individual cities and towns have reported a significant increase in the incidence of the disease, which despite modern treatments can still be a killer.

This was revealed in *Tuberculosis: Epidemiology and Control*, a report issued in June, 1973, by the Standing Medical Advisory Committee for the Central Health Services Council, in association with the Secretary of State for Social Services and the Secretary of State for Wales.

The report gives two reasons for the "relatively high" incidence of the disease in certain areas. The first reason "may be a delayed consequence of the depressed socio-economic conditions that obtained some decades ago in these particular areas."

As the word "may" is used along with speculative sociological jargon in place of hard facts, and as no attempt was made to explain why all areas which in the past had depressed socio-economic conditions do not now manifest an above-average incidence of the disease, it becomes obvious that this first reason was concocted for political reasons as a distraction from the second reason given, which was: the influx into certain areas of thousands of Asian immigrants.

The hard facts supporting the second reason make it clear that only those areas which have been heavily infested by Asians have experienced the abnormally high incidence of the disease. This further underlines the speciousness of the first reason quoted.

The report admits:

"During the past few years significant numbers of Asian immigrants and their dependants have taken up residence in these areas. A survey of notifications of tuberculosis carried out by the British Tuberculosis Association in 1965 showed that Indian born persons had 12 times and Pakistani born 26 times the rate of the British born."

"It was observed that in these Asian people non-respiratory forms of tuberculosis constitute a much larger proportion of total cases of the disease (at least one-third) than the native born (about one-tenth). There is a good deal of evidence, although much of it is indirect, that Asian immigrants now provide a substantial number of cases."

"In 1970, for example, Blackburn County Borough had a respiratory tuberculosis notification rate per 100,000 of 96, Huddersfield C.B. 69, and Bradford C.B. 68, as compared with a national average of 19.

The non-pulmonary tuberculosis notification rates of Dewsbury C.B. 44, Blackburn C.B. 42 and Bradford C.B. 39, compare strikingly with the national average of 5 per 100,000 population.

"Although the exact figures are not available, it is known that Asian immigrants provide the majority of new tuberculosis cases in these County Boroughs and others in the same position."

Regular readers of *Spearhead* will know that Asian immigrants are not only a health hazard in regard to tuberculosis. We have quoted at length reports from, among others, the Leicester Medical Officer of Health, which have made it clear that Asian immigration has necessitated the opening of leprosy clinics. Before the Asian invasion, leprosy had been unknown in Britain for hundreds of years.

Kenya Asian Invasion Menace

In addition to the 'normal' influx of about 30,000 Coloured Immigrants from all countries in the Commonwealth — a large proportion of which are Asians — and the illegal influx of large but precisely unknown proportions (again, largely comprised of Asians), we are shortly to be deluged with Kenya's Asian population.

According to a report in the *Sunday Telegraph* of 5th August, the subject of the expulsion of Kenya's Asian community and their re-settlement was one of the major topics discussed (in secret) at the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference held in Canada at the beginning of August.

The report stated that "many of the 35,000 Asians holding British passports who will be compelled to leave Kenya because of the present Africanisation programmes are likely to find homes in Canada, Australia and New Zealand."

It goes on to say that "Canada . . . may be prepared to take thousands of the Asians over the next few years. Australia and New Zealand would probably admit smaller numbers."

Note the words "likely", "may be" and "probably". Canada is noted as being prepared to take "thousands". How many thousands: two thousand, three thousand?

More to the point, do the "thousands" refer simply to voucher holders, or to the total number of Immigrants to be admitted — i.e. voucher holders plus dependants? This is not a fine point, for on the basis of experience of Asian immigration into Britain, each voucher holder can bring in more than

two dozen 'dependants'.

As I suspect that Canada is not able to admit more than just a few thousand Kenya Asians (voucher-holders plus dependants; she took only 6,000 Ugandans) and as Australia and New Zealand are expected to be able to take in a much smaller number, then the great White Commonwealth "share-out" of the Kenya Asians is just a propaganda farce designed to confuse the British public and hide the fact that Britain will be 'responsible' for taking in the bulk of the Kenya Asian population, numbering more than 100,000 people.

Thus the Ugandan Asian invasion of Britain, which caused such a public outcry last Autumn, will pale (if I can use the word "pale"!) into insignificance when the migration from Kenya gets going in earnest.

Indeed, the migration has already started. As the *Sunday Telegraph* report revealed: "Britain has been issuing 1,500 vouchers annually for the Asians . . . each voucher permits a head of family to bring his dependants. The stream to Britain has reached 6,000 per year and there have been indications that this figure will have to be increased this year."

No wonder Mark Bonham-Carter of the Race Relations Industry no longer dares to dispute the figures issued by Enoch Powell to the number of Coloured Immigrants living in Britain. No wonder the new 'line' adopted by the Race Industry is a bland refusal to acknowledge that the number of Coloured Immigrants in Britain is of the slightest importance.

We can be sure that in view of the uproar over the Ugandan Asian invasion, the Race Relations Industry, the Government and the news media will be working overtime to play down or to suppress the fact that over the next two or three years Britain will be receiving scores of thousands of Asians from Kenya in addition to the 'normal' influx from other parts of the world.

This sustained invasion of our country by coloured Aliens, added to the staggering birthrate of the Asian community already settled here, means that the British people will be faced with a direct physical threat to their very existence within the next two generations.

If this generation of British people doesn't find a way of stopping Coloured Immigration and implementing re-patriation by Constitutional political means, then the next generation will without doubt become involved in horrific communal violence in order to guarantee a British future for their children. Let us hope that such a tragedy may be avoided.

We Won't Be Provoked

IT WAS almost with a tone of disappointment that Mr. Victor Mishcon, Chairman of the Defence Committee of the Jewish Board of Deputies, found himself obliged to declare that anti-Semitism forms no part of the policy platform of the National Front, and was therefore unable to report any outrages against the Jewish community perpetrated by the NF.

This admission, however, was not the most noteworthy aspect of his annual report which he gave recently on his committee's work, and which was partly published in the columns of the *Jewish Chronicle* recently. The report is so fascinating that we re-print it on this page for the benefit of our readers.

The most significant aspect of his report was the statement that despite the fact that the National Front does not promote anti-Jewish policies or activities, his organisation regarded the NF as a danger to the Jewish community, and that consequently the NF would be a prime object for its hostile attentions.

This seems to me to be a most irresponsible

statement for the leader of a responsible organisation to make. While I am quite sure that Mr. Mishcon would not willingly or knowingly incite or encourage extremist organisations within the Jewish community — organisations with well-established criminal proclivities — to engage in a sustained campaign against the National Front, his statements could have just that effect.

Mr. Mishcon knows full well that such extremist criminal Jewish groups do exist. I know for a fact that not so very long ago discreet contact with the Board of Deputies, perhaps even with Mr. Mishcon's own committee, was made by representatives of Scotland Yard in reference to a gang of people who have been posing as Police Officers and, using forged search warrants, have been stealing files and documents from the homes not only of self-confessed neo-Nazis, but also from respectable and law-abiding patriots.

I know for a fact that the authorities are certain that the gang which has been engaging in this kind of activity for at least the past two years are members of a secret militant Zionist intelligence

and terrorist organisation which has close links with Shin-Beth, Israel's world-wide secret service.

This information was communicated to the Board of Deputies, and the Board of Deputies spokesmen were reportedly "horrified and extremely angry" that Jewish organisations should behave in a fashion which could bring the whole of the Jewish community into disrepute.

The Scotland Yard contact with the Board of Deputies came about as a result of the recent stealing of documents by phoney 'Police officers' from the Hampshire home of Mr. H. B. Isherwood, who is the author of numerous academic works on the race question and who is not a member of any political group; and the Northumberland home of a member of an obscure Irish neo-Nazi group. Both raids took place on the same day, the intention of the terrorists being, no doubt, to associate by implication Mr. Isherwood with the Irish neo-Nazis, in the event of the thefts achieving any press publicity.

The same group of terrorists unsuccessfully attempted to steal the financial records of the National Front about two years ago. Two men — one posing as a Police officer, another posing as a journalist, called at the home of the NF's former Hon. Treasurer, Miss Clare Macdonald, whilst she was at work, and tried to persuade her elderly mother to let them take away any documents or books they might find in Miss Macdonald's room. Miss Macdonald's mother let them know that she was not satisfied with their credentials, and so the men left, leaving a telephone number for Miss Macdonald to ring "if she was ready to co-operate". The number was traced to a house in Golders Green, North London.

National Front an 'insidious menace'

Jewish Chronicle Reporter

of complacency or its forays into parliamentary and municipal elections as a mere flash in the pan.

"We have, whenever possible — and I am sure the new committee will continue this policy — attacked and exposed the NF for the evil influence it is. No satisfaction can be gained from the fact that openly declared antisemitism is no longer a plank in its platform when its two principal leaders have in the past expressed adulation for Hitler and Nazism."

Disillusionment

Nor, said Mr. Mishcon, did the board regard their later so-called "regrets" as having any depth or lasting virtue. "I feel that the principal political parties have given too little consideration and weight politically to the NF."

"It may well be that the results of the recent West Bromwich by-election and the municipal elections will make them more aware that, especially in an atmosphere of disillusionment with the main political parties, this NF party could represent an insidious menace."

"Our main concern is with the National Front," Mr. Victor Mishcon, outgoing chairman of the Board of Deputies' Jewish defence and group relations committee, told the board last week.

Reviewing the work and problems of the committee over the six years of his chairmanship, he recalled that at the beginning of his term of office the main racialist organisations had been the National Front, the National Socialist Movement and the Union Movement. It was in countering their attacks that the committee had then been mainly concerned.

"There were, and still are, a number of other smaller groups, but our old enemy, in the form of Mosley's party, is on the way to dishonourable oblivion.

"The National Front, however, is considerably stronger than it was six years ago. It has been able to feed on prejudice and social problems which have always existed above or below the surface, but which have been highlighted by coloured immigration.

"One cannot regard the recent activities of the NF with any sense

"DIRTY TRICKS DEPARTMENT"

It is quite right that the Board of Deputies should deplore and disassociate itself from such criminal activities, which are subversive of British democratic institutions and which are exactly comparable to the activities of the "dirty tricks department" which have been exposed in the current American 'Watergate' scandal.

While it is by no means my intention to suggest that Mr. Mishcon or any of his committee are in any way involved with the activities of these Jewish extremist groups, the fact remains that Mr. Mishcon knows that such groups exist and that they need only the smallest encouragement to step up and enlarge the scope of their activities. His intemperate and unjustified comments about the National Front could well be taken by the extremists as an unofficial go-ahead.

One thing is certain, the National Front will not allow itself to be goaded into altering its present political course either by Mr. Mishcon's statements, or by the activities of extremist groups who may read into those statements more than was intended. We have no intention of being manoeuvred into taking an anti-Jewish position, no matter what provocation may come from an unrepresentative minority within the Jewish community who seem to thrive on "anti-Semitism".

In all cases of criminal activities against the National Front by Jewish extremists, we shall simply draw the facts to the attention of the Police and the press. This might not produce immediate results, but I am sure that neither the Authorities nor the press will ignore for very long a campaign of criminal intimidation against the National Front (no matter how much its policies may be disliked in some quarters) providing the National Front continues to advance its cause by law-abiding and constitutional means.

Nationalists may take heart by the fact that while the NF is not the strongest power in the land by any means, it is by no means as weak and unimportant as it used to be. Thus we trust Mr. Mishcon can persuade anti-National Front elements within the Jewish community to confine their work simply to setting up BBC 'Midweek' programmes and subsidising the puerile publishing ventures of Mr. Leslie Wooler.

Common Sense about By-Elections

A MESSAGE FROM THE NF CHAIRMAN

During the past weeks a number of letters have arrived at the NF office taking us heavily to task for not contesting certain recent by-elections, to wit Manchester Exchange, Ely and Ripon, and the pending by-election at Berwick. I am sure that most of these letters of complaint are well motivated, although from the vehemence of the language with which some of them take us to task this is not immediately apparent. I have no wish to upset these eager profferers of advice, least of all to have them think that the leadership of the NF resents helpful criticism. What I would urge them to do, however, is make a little closer study of circumstances and ways and means before they shout so loudly about our shortcomings.

We fought the West Bromwich by-election because existing circumstances combined to make it favourable. The machinery of Headquarters administration was geared to the effort both in terms of time and money at the moment that it was required. The area in question was judged to be a favourable area for NF support. Last but not least, the NF has a substantial network of branches and groups in the industrial West Midlands conveniently situated to provide large numbers of campaign helpers every day. Our judgement was vindicated by an excellent result.

For several weeks following the West Bromwich campaign our national administration was required to recuperate and consolidate, work schedules having got behind because of the attention of certain key staff to the campaign. In neither Ely nor Ripon did we have the necessary local strength available to mount a campaign on anything like the scale of West Bromwich, nor were these considered to be areas the electorates of which are at the moment as receptive to the NF message as that of West Bromwich. At Manchester the local strength was available but the electorate in question was again judged, on reliable local knowledge and study, not to be among the country's most receptive. Both criteria — local NF strength and type of electorate — rule out Berwick.

The National Front is not unmindful of the value of a by-election fight, providing that the ground chosen is suitable and that we are able to bring to bear a considerable local active team. If these things exist and if Headquarters is geared to the effort, we have a good chance of keeping up the high percentage of the vote obtained at West Bromwich, or at least getting somewhere near it. On the other hand, if inadequate means result in a poll that is substantially down on West Bromwich this will be just what the mass media want — a chance to say that the

NF tide is ebbing. We saw their tactics in this respect in their coverage of the recent Leicester council elections, when they desperately tried to write up as an NF defeat what was in fact a relative moral victory. We have set high standards in recent elections; we must keep them up.

As I have said, we do not resent helpful criticism or advice. What I do positively resent is the tone of certain people writing to us which suggests that Headquarters staff are all sitting around on their backsides with nothing to do and not knowing what to do. We are extremely extended and any by-election campaign, because of all the organisation that goes into it, makes us even more extended. We are prepared to extend ourselves this way — on chosen ground where there are the ingredients that make for an impressive vote. We are not prepared to do so at the present time on ground on which, for a great expenditure of effort, we obtain a vote which the press and TV are able to portray as a backward step after West Bromwich.

I hope that in future some of the 'experts' who have been so free in their condemnation of our recent policies in this regard will think a little more carefully in view of the factors I have outlined. We are not sitting around this office twiddling our thumbs and letting events go by; we are trying to keep to an intelligent election strategy which takes into account the limitations of our current resources.

NF Leeds Poll

Mr. Eddy Morrison, Chairman of Leeds NF Group, won 336 votes — 5.25 per cent — in a by-election for Burmantofts—Richmond Hill ward of Leeds District Council, which took place on Thursday 16th August. Labour won the seat with 2,902 votes, and the Liberal, riding on the crest of the Ely and Ripon wave, came second with 2,499. The Conservative won only 602 votes, and the Communist 92.

Apart from the Liberals, who stood in this ward for the first time for many years, all parties except the NF experienced a heavy decline of votes, particularly the Conservatives who held the ward two years ago. The NF Group won ten new members as a result of the election.

West Bromwich Election Special

Readers will recall that in July we devoted the whole of our four middle pages to a feature of press reports of the spectacular performance of the National Front in the West Bromwich by-election on May 24th.

Extra copies of this special four-page feature are available for distribution to your friends and provide an excellent description of how seriously the NF is now being taken by the press. Copies 2p each (plus 2½p for postage); Quantities of 20–50 at 1½p each (plus 10p for postage); 50 or over at 1p each (plus postage charge of 1p per five copies).

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Voice from the Silent Majority

AN ORDINARY ENGLISHMAN'S POLITICS by R. J. L. Hughes 50p

This book may well make stimulating reading for many because of the uninhibited and uncomplicated style in which it is written. It is probably a typical 'thinking aloud' of one of Britain's great silent majority, ranging over most of the issues which concern the average voter: industrial relations, education, permissiveness, law and order, immigration, the Common Market and decimal coinage.

The author makes no pretensions to being either a politician or a political writer. He just states that he is an ordinary person who has been interested in political affairs for 25 years and, like millions of others, cannot understand how political leaders in a 'democracy' could be so out of step with the thinking of the electorate that puts them into power. He brings to his subject a good level of intelligence and commonsense combined with language that may be rapidly understood in any 'pub' where politics are discussed, dispensing with the grandiose and sometimes deliberately ambiguous phrases of the professional rhetorician.

What does 'shared sovereignty' mean? he asks, referring to the standard politician's phrase about the Common Market. 'Shared

sovereignty is just another way of saying abandoned sovereignty. It sounds better, just as shared wealth sounds better than confiscated wealth.'

Then on strikes: "I have heard a Conservative member of parliament say that a strike was merely the exercise by workers of their right to withdraw their labour . . . Any worker can withdraw his labour without going on strike. He can throw up his job. Or he can stay away from work for a day or two."

Mr. Hughes dwells also on the liberal misuse of the words 'freedom' and 'extremism'. For instance, they believe in the freedom of anti-apartheid demonstrators to disrupt rugby matches but not in the freedom of rugby followers to watch their favourite sport in peace. 'Extremism' is generally applied to those who seek drastic change in an existing state of affairs and 'moderation' to those who want to preserve that state of affairs, yet people who in the context of race want to drastically change the traditional face of Britain are not called 'extremists' while those who seek to preserve Britain's traditional face are.

Perhaps the biggest flaw in the book is the author's faith in the Conservative Party as the protector of those values in which he and millions of others believe. Otherwise good reading at about a new penny a page.

READ SPARK

Spark is the National Front paper for students. It is published each university term by the National Front Students' Association. Get *Spark* into your local university, college or school. Copies may be obtained at 2p each or 1p each for quantities of 50 or over, with a charge of 20p in the £ to cover postage, from: NFSA, 50 Pawsons Road, Croydon, CRO 2QF.

PAULSGRAVE NATIONAL FRONT

will hold a

SOCIAL EVENING

on

SATURDAY, 15th SEPTEMBER, 1973

at

Cope Allman Social Club,
Fitzherbert Road,
Farlington, Portsmouth

Proceeds to General Election and Branch Funds

STOP PRESS

It is with great sorrow that we have just heard of the tragic death of the founding Chairman of the National Front and Editor of the journal *Candour*, Mr. A. K. Chesterton.

Mr. Chesterton died in St. Christopher's Hospice, Sydenham, London, on August 16th from cancer of the pancreas. He was 74.

A.K., as he was known to all his friends, was leader of the National Front from its inception in 1966 until 1970. From the early 1950s right up till the time of his death he edited and published *Candour*, possibly the best informed newsletter in the English speaking world.

Because the news of Mr. Chesterton's death came to us very late in the composition of this issue and only shortly before we were due to go to the printers, there is only room here for this bare announcement. Our October issue will contain a full tribute to our friend, ally and ex-colleague.

In the meantime our sympathies, and we are sure those of our readers, go out to Mrs. Chesterton in her bereavement.

Central Fund

The National Front has launched a Central Fund for the purpose of meeting its administrative expenses in the fighting of the next General Election, in which it aims to put up 50 candidates. This fund is not to be confused with local branch funds.

Branch funds will aim to raise the required sum for the fighting of their constituency campaigns, i.e. the placing of candidates' deposits, the printing of their election literature and other general expenses.

The Central Fund is to cover the expense of administering the whole election campaign from headquarters and will include the extension of full time secretarial and organisational staff as its main item.

The Central Fund has been set a target of £10,000 a year for the next two years, starting from the 1st June 1973.

Contributions and pledges for the first year, 1973-4, have so far totalled £2,748.13.

We urge all supporters of the National Front to give generously so that we may raise the desired figure or at least get a substantial part of the way towards it. Contributions should be addressed to the National Front, 50 Pawsons Road, Croydon, CRO 2QF. Cheques or postal orders should be made out to National Front, No. 2 account.

NOTTINGHAM NATIONAL FRONT

will hold a

MARCH

AGAINST

IMMIGRATION

on

SATURDAY, 29th SEPTEMBER 1973

start 3.00 p.m. prompt from

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(near the City Centre)

NOTTINGHAM

Meeting to follow at 3.45 p.m.

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